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THE TEXAS REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 1 BRAZORIA, SATURDAY MARCH 14, 1835. NUMBER 28.

Curators Notice.

BY a decree of the proper Judge for the jurisdiction of Austin, passed on the 29 the day of December, 1834, in the town of San Felipe, and to be found on record at the court house in this town the 10th day of April next has been appointed for the creditors of the succession of Lewis I Veeder, deceased, to take the Curator of said succession before the judge in the first instance for this jurisdiction, to have their respective claims discussed, and make proof of the same, and in order that all may be heard, they can continue from day to day from the 10th to the 20th day of the said month of April, and further, by the same decree before named, the 20th day of April next, has been appointed for thebefore named curator to settle said succession before mentioned, make payment and distribution of the means on hand amongst the creditors thereof accordingly as they may be classed, for their "PRO RATA" shares—therefore all persons interested can attend if they think proper.—

I. R. LEWIS, Curator

San Felipe de Austin, January 1835.

Sale of Lots

IN THE TOWN OF MO TAZUMA,

AT THE REAL HEAD OF TIDE NAVIGATION.

A sale of lots in the above town will take place on the 25th day of March next. The superior advantages of location are well known to all those who have visited it.

Various reports having been circulated respecting the depth of water at this place; I subjoin the following certificate of the persons on board the schr Caledonian, which shews the depth of water to be from six to eight feet instead of 18 inches as heretoforeasserted by some.

We the undersigned state that in passing the shoal at the lower corner of Mr. T. J Alsberry's land we found between six and 7 feet water in the shallowest part and the channel forty or fifty feet wide.

AARON C DODD,
NEILL K ROBINSON,
J K MAC LENNON;
LAUGHLIN MACLENNON,
NEILL MAC LENNON.

f14-25.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly excuted with despatch at this Office.

TERMS—

THE REPUBLICAN IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

F. C. GRAY,

And will be printed for subscribers every Saturday at \$5 per annum, if paid at the end of six months, or \$7, if not paid until the expiration of the year

No discontinuance will be allowed except at the end of the year, and not then until all arrearages are paid

Advertisements of eight lines or under \$1 for the first insertion, and half that price for each continuance—longer ones in proportion—No advertisement will be withdrawn until paid for, but will be continued at the expense of the advertiser

All communications of a personal nature will be charged for the same as advertisements.

POETRY.

THE ROSE-BUD

From the German of Goethe

A rose that bloom'd the road side by
Caught a young traveller's eye
The child was gay, the morn was clear,
He saw the blooming flower
My little rose, my rose bud dear!
My rose that blooms the road side near!

The child cried, "my hand shall dare,
Thee, rose, to pluck off the stem to tear,"
[illegible]
My thorn is still that thy finger shall bleed—
[illegible]
My little rose, my rose bud dear!
My rose that blooms the road side near!

[illegible]
[illegible]
The [illegible] with [illegible] sign,
[illegible]
To quell [illegible] power
My little rose [illegible]
My rose that blooms the road side near!

The following beautiful epitaph was written by Ben Johnson upon the celebrated Mary Countess Pembroke

"Underneath this marble hearse,
Lies the subject of all verse,
Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother,
Death ere thou hast slain another,
Fair and wise and good as she,
Time shall throw his dart at thee."

—o—

Where true religion has prevented one crime, false religions have afforded a pretext for a thousand.

—o—

In death itself there can be nothing terrible for the act of death annihilates sensation; but there are many roads to death, and some of them justly formidable even to the bravest, but so various are the modes of going out of the world, that to be born may have been a more painful thing than to die, and to live may prove a more troublesome thing than either

If some persons were to bestow one half of their fortune in learning, to spend the other half it would be money extremely well laid out. He that spends two fortunes and permitting himself to be twice ruined, dies at last a beggar, deserved no commisseration He has gained neither experience from trial, nor repentance from reprieve. He has been all his life abusing fortune, without enjoying her, and purchasing wisdom without possessing her.

Persecutors on the score of religion, have, in general, been the foulest of hypocrites, and their burning zeal has too often been lighted up at the altar of worldly ambition. But, suppose we admit that persecution may, in some solitary cases, have arisen from motives that are pure; the glory of God and the salvation of men. But here again the purity of the motive is most wofully eclipsed by gross absurdity of the means. For the persecutor must *begin* by breaking many fundamental laws of his master, in order to commence his operations in his favor, thus asserting by deeds, if not by words, that the intrinsic excellence of the code of our Saviour, is sufficient for its own preservation But thus it is, that even the sincerest persecutors defends the cause of his master He shows his love of man by breaking his cardinal laws; he then seeks to glorify a God of mercy, by worshiping him as a Moloch, who delights in human sacrifices and, lastly, he shows his love of his neighbor, by roasting his body for the good of his soul. But can a darkness, which is intellectual, be done away by a fire which is material? or is it absolutely necessary to make a faggot of a man's body in order to enlighten his mind!

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Bulletin.

LETTER XLVI.

Wasnington, Jan. 31, 1835

A calm follows a storm, and the city is quiet after the shock of the Presidents shooting which I yesterday detailed. Not much has transpired in relation to it which can be relied on, with the exception of one thing of some interest, which may be, and that is the singular charge made by the old gentleman as to the authorship of the business He charges it upon Poindexter! At least he did so at the time, and the fact indicates, at all events, as straws show the way the wind blows—the leading bias of his mind. You may depend on it, he broke out into passionate exclamations on [illegible], with his own peculiar *suavity*, calling [illegible] &c. I have it from a highly respectable person who heard it, and who will swear to it word for word. You may make of it what you please, and so may Pains, I make nothing. The general's word at the best, will no bear, an inference. Under the excitement of an occasion of this sort they deserve no notice at all. I hope Pains won't be silly enough to prosecute him as some people imagine—or persecute him—or pistol him even, as he did at one to do before. As I said before, the words show nothing but [illegible], and that every body was a [illegible] long ago. The Globe you see [illegible] currency to [illegible]. They do not dared [illegible], they do hate [illegible] worse [illegible]. They have the insolence, however, [illegible] the [illegible] was [illegible] the [illegible] of the Senate [illegible] the Post Office discussion. They [illegible] Calhoun's speech is sufficient to have produced the result. [illegible] genius, certainly, and more significant, [illegible] the same source [illegible] above referred to, while I think [illegible] —that is the fact of the [illegible] in presence of a large company [illegible]. A young man had asserted it in strong [illegible] stepped forward and said it was false, and who [illegible] "—d—d lies," adopting, appropriately, the refinement of the court [illegible]. A wager of \$20 was proposed as to its [illegible]. It was accepted, the testimony brought forward on the spot, and the company satisfied. The champion of his [illegible] was reduced to the necessity of the [illegible] on one hand and the apology on the other, and so it ended. Nobody [illegible]. It is understood to be stated by some [illegible] (Lawrence) I mean—that he has been [illegible] 18 months

Well, Leigh is chosen you see, after all the premature crowing and [illegible] of the Globe Great excitement attended the election. Richmond was full of strangers, and the house, galleries, [illegible], and yard, crowded almost to suffocation The intimation of the result produced a tremendous [illegible]. The lobbies caught [illegible] The people without joined in; and in ten minutes the town was in an uproar, My informant left them firing cannon, &c Leigh is amazingly popular, and deserves to be There is no doubt at all that the spring election in Virginia will go very strong to the Whigs—more so than ever before. There will be however, *no nomination for the Presidency this winter*, that you may be sure of. You have noticed that the Globe is out at last for the Baltimore convention, and that the time is to be *May*, as I predicted a fortnight since instead of October. No plainer proof could be had of the disarray of the party in regard to the new movement. The Richmond Enquirer cannot yet believe that White "*will suffer himself to be used up against Jackson!*" Think of that sentiment—for this country—and *the democracy!* On the other hand a cunning fellow who writes for a Philadelphia paper from here—Kendall, I believe—certainly one of his men—holds out the bribe of the vice providency for the Judge, if he will back out. But it won't do. They may cajole him on one side, and curse him on the other Their earnestness itself shows too much, to be given up. Their "speech bewrays" them and the Judge understands it well. He sees too—and so do we all—that the convention charm is broken up That was to be the *great magic circle* within which he who should be the nominee would entrench himself "against the world in arms" But a small matter kindleth a great fire; and a pin will prick a balloon. Alabama has pricked the convention. The magician turns ghost. The gas rushes broad east. The bladder is burst

Taney still stands as he did. T.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Bulletin.

LETTER XLVI.

Washioton, February 2, 1835.

The Senate has been in secret session, and probably in discussion on Taney, but he is not yet disposed of. They disposed, however, it is understood, of a man by the name of Fitch, heretofore marshall of the district of Maryland, and now proposed again for the same place. The difficulty with him was that he has been most disgustingly abusive against the Senate. His slang was a little too much to swallow, and they have just set him aside to get clean.

Previous to the motion of the executive business, Mr. Calhoun called the attention of the Senate to an offensive article in the Saturday's Globe, which I have already mentioned, ascribing, as well as it does, the outrage of poor crazy Lawrence to the instigation of Calhoun's speech! The latter requested the clerk to read the obnoxious paragraph from the desk. It was a hard one, to be sure. He was very brief but most significant. He considered the arti-

cle itself—considering the authority to be presumed for it—as the strongest proof of the deplorable and disgusting condition of things which he had on former occasions imperfectly pointed out. However, he would say no more. The thing spoke for itself.—It does indeed. We have come to a very sorry pass. Strange things have come uppermost in our destiny. They crawl, and leave their slime over all that is dear to freedom.

The insanity of Lawrence is established beyond a doubt. He was brought before the grand jury here, I think at their very last session, for an aggravated offence; and no bill was found against him for this reason. Still, these fellows can't endure the thought of letting so good a chance pass without venting their spite upon somebody. Poindexter, by the way, has done what I anticipated he would—*sent a letter to the President*. He demanded to know—very respectfully—whether the old gentleman said so and so, and declared that his silence would be affirmative. He took the same occasion to express his abhorence of the charge made against him. No answer has yet returned. I believe the President says he does not remember any thing of the kind, and that Van Buren and Woodbury can prove it The former is readily accounted for. The latter is no proof at all, it only amounts to saying *they* heard nothing of the kind. No body disputes the fact. The charge was, in substance, that Poindexter set the assassin on, and would have done the deed himself if he had the courage.

There was a quarrel in the house between Lane and Macarty, of Indiana, about what *they* have said heretofore on the resolution introduced by the former to make inquiries about the Indian reservations. It was all personal, and very silly. Lane is a new made Jacksonite, and was chosen by his constituents as an act of charity, on the score of his having been more abused than he deserved It was at all events, no act of charity to the house

They have chosen a whig senator in Massachusetts—that is the house have, and there is no doubt at all of the Senate's concurrence *Every member of that body* (forty I think) *is a whig* I told you some time since governor Davis would be the man He is on the whole the best man Massachusetts could send, and that is saying a good deal, when such men as Everett, Adams, Lincoln, Shaw and Bates, were his competitors He is distinguished like Mr Webster, for his strong sound sense and clear head They will be in a bother to choose his successor at head, Everett, I think, will be the man.

MORTALITY OF THE RICH AND POOR.

A memoir was lately read by Dr. Villemore before the Academy of Sciences at Paris, "on the mortality in France in the Class in easy circumstances, compared with what takes place among the indigent." In two arrondissements of Paris, the first and the twelfth, he makes it appear, that the former, which is inhabited by rich persons, has a mortality of one in fifty, and the latter, which is inhabited by poor, has a mortality of one in twenty-four, and there being no other assignable cause for this enormous difference than wealth and poverty. He found the deaths in Rue de la Mortellerie, where poor people are crowded together in unhealthy lodgings, four times and a half as numerous as in the quays of the Isle of St. Louis, where rich people live in large and well ventulated apartments. He also shows that the mortality in the hospitals rises or falls with the rate of wages of those who enter them

Of Jewellers, Compositors, &c there die in the Hospitals	1 in 11
" Milliners " " " " "	1 in 8
" Shoemakers " " " "	1 in 7
" Masons " " " " "	1 in 6
" Labourers " " " " "	1 in 5
" The poorest of them all, Rag-gatherers, &c "	1 in 5
Soldier, who are the best off, " " "	1 in 20

From the Baltimore American.

"*Lo, the poor Indian*'—A letter from Tuscaloosa to the Editor of the Huntsville Democrat, dated December 27, describes an interesting scene which recently took place in the Hall of the House of Representatives, before the Legislature of Alabama A large party of the Creek tribe of Indians were in Tuscaloosa at that time, on their way to Arkansas, under the conduct of Col Hunter, the agent, and the principal chief of the nation, named Eufawla The letter says:

A motion was made by Mr Jackson to invite the chief and his warriors within the Bar of the House, agreed to unanimously Mr. Jackson was then instructed to convey the invitation of the House. The chief and his warriors were then conducted in, and seated themselves in chairs arranged around the hall below the lower tier of desks.

Eufawla then addressod the House from his seat, in substance pretty much as foollows he spoke in the creek language, which was interpreted from time to time as he proceeded by Col. Hunter. The effect upon the House and gallery was solemn and interesting The tear started in more eyes than one. The chief is an Indian of fine appearance; and his aspect grave, his voice low and subdued; his words slow. He proceded

"I come, brothers, to see the great House of Alabama, and the men that make the laws, and to tell them farewell in brotherly kindness, before I go to the far west, where my people are now going.

"I did think at one time that the white men wanted to oppress my people, and drive them from their homes, by compelling them to obey laws that they did not understand: but I have now become satisfied that they are not unfriendly towards us, but that they wish us well. In these lands of Alabama, which have been my forefathers, where their bones lie buried, I see that the Indian fires are going out—they must soon be extinguished. New fires are lighting in the west; and we will go there I do now believe that our great father, the President, intends no harm to the red men, but wishes them well. He has promised us homes and hunting grounds in the far west, where he tells us that the red man shall be protected. We will go. We leave behind our good will to the people of Alabama, who built the great House, and to the men who make the laws.

This is all I have to say—I came to say fare well to the wise men who make the laws, and to wish them peace and happiness in the country which my forefathers owned, and which I now leave to go to other homes in the west. I leave the graves of my fathers, but the Indian fires are going out—almost clean gone; and new fires are lighted there for us.

"There are two houses of the men who make the laws; I have already bid farewell to the other house; I now bid farewell to you and wish not only you, but all the people of Alabama, to be happy and prosperous. I leave you in friendship and good will. I have nothing more to say.

When Eufawla concluded, there was a peal of applause through the house and gallery.

The speaker replied in a handsome and appropriate manner to the address of the chief, briefly adverting to the cause of the extension of our jurisdiction, and stating the adventages of a removal to the Indian tribes. After which the members rising from their seats, as a token of respect, the chief and his warriors retired. The reply of the speaker was interpreted to the chief by one of the chiefs, a half breed, by name Frayson.

Indeed, sir, it was an affecting scene, and forced upon the minds of the spectators a current of recollections that carries something of a pang to the heart of the white man

---

If you want to make a sober man a drankhard, give him a wife who will scold him every time he comes home

If you want to render your husband unhappy blame him for every thing he does right or wrong

If you wish your sons to become triplers make it a point to use ardent spirits in the morning—before dinner—when cold, wet, heated or fatigued, and occasionally, recommand its use in their presence.

And, finally, if you would always have a clear conscience, be an honest man and a Christian, and if you would not be everlastingly dunned, PAY THE PRINTER —[*Western paper.*

One of the most valuable habits of life, is that of completing every undertaking The mental disposition in which persons of talent often indulge, and to which they are perhaps more prone than others, is destructive beyond what can readily be imagined A man who has lost the power of prosecuting a task the moment its novelty is gone, or it becomes encumbered with difficulty, has reduced his mind into a state of the most lamentable and wretched imbecility His life will inevitably be one of shreds and patches The consciousness of not having persevered to the end of any special undertaking, will hang over him like a spell, and will paralyse all his energies, and he will at least believe, that however feasible in his plans, he is fated never to succeed. The habit of *finishing* ought to be formed in early youth.

It has been said, that to excell them in wit, is a thing the men find is the most difficult to pardon in women This feeling if it produce only emulation, is right, if envy, it is wrong For a high degree of intellectual refinement in the female, is the surest pledge society can have for the improvement of the male But wit in women, is a jewel, which unlike all others borrows lustre *from* its setting, rather than bestows it, since nothing is so easy as to fancy a very beautiful woman as extremely witty Even Madame de Steal admits that she discovered, that as she grew old, the men could not find out that wit in her at fifty, which she possessed at twenty five, and yet the external attractions of this lady were by no means equal to those of her mind

---

Avarice has ruined more men than prodigality, and the blindest thoughtlessness of expenditure has not destroyed so many fortunes, as the calculating insatiable lust of accumulation.

For Rent.

THE estate late property of Edward Robertson deceased, will be leased for the term of one year. It is situated 3-4 of mile from town, and consists of about one hundred and twenty acres of land, twenty of which is cleared and under fence, a good house kitchen &.—Terms made known on application to

EDMUND ANDREWS

Brazoria, March 7th, 1835,

CAUTION.

I CAUTION all persons against trading for a note of hand given by me to Thomas Chambers, about November 1832, for the sum of three hundred dollars, for I am determined not to pay said note until said Chambers gives me the consideration for which the note was given—as yet I have not received any value for said note.

FRANCIS SMITH.

Mar. 7, 1835. 27—tf.

SWAIMS PANACEA

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE—A supply of SWAIMS PANACEA.—

EDMUND ANDREWS.

Brazoria, March 6th, 1835.

THE subscriber has just received a fresh supply of groceries, consisting of Cognac brandy, Madeira Wine Sugar, Coffee, Tea, &c. &c.—And a large assortment of Hats, Boots, Shoes, and ready made clothing, which he offers chep by whole sale.—

EDMUND ANDREWS

Brazoria, March 6th 1835.

Administrators notice

LL persons indebted to the estate of James Turner, deceased re requested to come forward and settle the same; and all those having claims against said estate, will present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred: as I am desirous of settling the same at the next session of the court.

j24-22 ISAAC TINSLEY, adm'r

Velasco Hotel.

R. CLOKEY having taken the house formerly occupied by Mr. Brown, is now prepared to accommodate those who may favor him with their custom.

Velasco, January 16-22

CONSUMPTION.

A young lady in the last stage of consumption, was lately restored to health by the following extraordinary and accidental remedy. She had long been attended by the faculty, but derived no benefit from their prescriptions, and considered herself verging to the end of existence, when she retired during the summer to a vale in the country, with the intention to wait in solitude the hour of approaching disolution. While in that situation, it was her custom to rise as ealy as her malady would permit, and contemplate the beauties of nature, and the wonderful works of God from her chamber window, from which she observed a dog belonging to the house, with scarcely any flesh on his bones, constantly go and lick the dew off a camomile bed in the garden, in doing which the animal was noticed to alter his appearance, to recover strength, and finally looked plump and well. The singularity of the circumstance was impressed strongly on the lady's mind, and induced her to try what effect might be produced from following the dog's example. She accordingly procured the dew from the same bed of cammomile, drank a small quantity each morning, and after continuing it for some time, experienced some relief, her appetite became regular, she found a return of spirits, and in the end was completely cured.

THE PRINCE OF ANANIABOO.—When he was in England, walking out in St. James' Park, in the afternoon he observed one of his acquaintances driving in his phaeton, with four horses The prince burst into a violent fit of laughter and being asked the occasion of his mirth, he exclaimed, "Vat the devel, has dat fellow eat so much dinner, dat it now takes four horses to carry him —I rode out with him this morning and he was then so light that one little horse run away with him He must be either a great fool or a great glutton. Another time his friends insisted on his going to the play. He went, but was soon tired, and returned to his companions.—"Well, prince,' said they "what did you see?" "Vat did I see?—I did see some men playing the fiddle, and some men playing the fool."

When the brave Kosciusco arrived at Cracow, where the revolution commenced, he made to the little band of patriots under his command, the following heart-stirring speech

'We are not strong enough in number to be victorous, but we are enough to die with honor in defending our country."

A tremendious storm was experienced at Gibraltar on the night of the 7th of November, by which great damage was done to the garrison. Some of the streets and ramparts were cut up, houses overflowed, others washed away, either in whole or in part, and several lives lost.

Mr. ELLIOTT, Ærouaut, attempted to make an ascension in New Orleans on Sunday the 23d ult. but the wind proved to be too strong. After seating himself in his baloon, and cut loose, he was swept violently across the arena where the spectators had gathered, knecking down several persons in his passage. The sudden puff of wind by which the balloon was thus driven continued, as it rose above the enclosure. The balloon next encounterd a chimney top, which was overthrown by the concussion. By this dreadful shock, Mr. Elliott's thigh was broken. Part of the bricks of the chimney falling into the car, prevented the balloon from rising higher, and it was afterwards dragged over the house tops and walls, and dashed against windows till the Ærouauts' hands, face, and head, were shockingly mangled. At lenth the chords of the balloon became entangled on the masts of two vessels in the river, & fortunately for Mr. Elliott, his farther flight was checked. In his passage over the buildings in the city, some of the chords by which the car was attached to the balloon, were sundered. and the Æronaut afterwards sailed with his head nearly downwards. It is said, if he recovers from his wounds and bruises he will owe his life mainly to the great presence of mind that he maintained amid all the perils through which he passed. The people of New Orleans, proverbially humane, have

shown the stranger every kindness which his circumstances require.

Mobile Mé. Adv.

RELIGION.

The following elegant extract is from the Speech of Counsellor Phillips. Our Monitorial department could not be better filled.

"He sent it among us to heal, not to irritate—to associate, not to seclude—to collect together, like the baptismal dove, every creed and every clime and colour in the universe, beneath the spotless wing of its protection. This Union of Church and State only converts good christians into Statesmen, and political knaves into pretended christians. It is, at least, but a fair and adulterous connexion, polluting the purity of heaven with the abominations of earth, and hanging the profaneness of a *political piety* around the cross of an insulted saviour. Not all the splendid deism of Rosseau, not all the infidel ribaldry of Voltair, not all the stubborn impiety of Paine, not all the blood coveting blasphemy of Maehmet,

Aim'd at the Gospel grace so vile a blow,
Or prov'd so deadly or so damn'd a foe,
As he who wash'd the thorny garland's gore,
Daring to gild the wreath a Saviour bore!

Religion, holy religion, ought not in the words of its founder, to be 'led into temptation,' the hand that holds her chalice should be pure—the priests of her temple should be spotless as the vestments of their ministry, rank only degrade, wealth commonly impoverishes, ornaments only disfigure her. Her sacred porch becomes the more sublime from its simplicity, and should be seated on an eminence inaccessible to human passions. I would have her pure, unpensioned, unstipendary, I would have her in a word, like the bow in the firmament, her summit shou'd be the sky, her boundaries the horizon, but the only colour that adorned her should be caught from the tear of earth as it exhausted and glowed, and glittered in the sun-beam of the heavens!—Such is my idea what religion ought to be."

A CRIER EXTRAORDINARY.

A gentleman informs us that, while sojourning at one of the towns in Virginia, he encountered in the street a stout, double-lunged negro who was ringing a hand bell most manfully. After labouring at the bell some time, the fellow made a dead halt, and bellowed out something to the following effect· Sale dis night—fryin-pans—gridirons—books—oyster-knives, and odder kinds of medicines—Joe Williams will hab some fresh oysters at his stablishmen—by 'tickler desire Mr. Hulett will gib *limitations* ober again—two or three damaged *discussions* gun-locks, and—Rev. Mr. P—Q—will deliber a sarmont on temperance half past six o'clock precise: dat's not all nudder—widout money or price—the great bull Philip will be stationed at 'Squire S——'s,—and dat's not all neider!—dare will be a perlite and select coloured ball at Mrs. Johnson's just arter all dis is been done.

Negative Innocence.—"What is the matter, John?"

"I ain't done nothing, father."

"Well, what are you crying for then, you lubber?"

"I was afraid you'd whip me."

"What! whip you when you havn't done any thing?

"Yes Sir."

"Go into the house, you booby."

John went into the house, and his father went down to the farm. Very soon his father returned in a rage, and laying a cowhide on over the urchin's back, said, "did I not tell you when I went away, to hoe that corn?"

"Yes Sir—but you told me just now that you would'nt whip me if I had'nt done nothing."

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly excuted with despatch at this Office.

THE REPUBLICAN

BRAZORIA, MARCH 14, 1835.

To our Patrons.—We are compelled to appear before our patrons again in the character of a *dun*, and sincerely hope that all those indebted will call and settle their accounts, as immediate payment is indispensible.

We have been informed by a Medical gentleman of this place that a Mr. Dor arrived to-day from Matagorda, having in his possession Vaccine matter, which he refuses to furnish our Physicians with unless they will pay 150 dollars for a single scab; and also that he charges five dollars for vaccination. We are not in the habit of beeing personal in our remark but we think such imposition at the present crisis ought to be held up to public notice.

There will be an election held in this place and the other precincts in the District, on the 22d and 23d of this month, for the purpose of ascertaining which is the most central and appropriate place to fix the seat of Justice. The citizens are particulaly invited to attend.

On the 6th ult. a man by the name of Joseph Hyland, while in a state of intoxication, attempted to cross the river at the mouth of the Brazos, in a yall boat, about 10 o'clock at night, and the wind blowing very hard from the north, drifted the boat and man over the bar, and owing to the darkness of the night, and from intoxication together, he was unable to reach the shore, and has not been heard of since. So much for intemperance.

We have been informed by a gentleman of undoubted veracity that letters have been received stating that Col. Austin had been released by the general law of amnesty passed at the present session of Congress, and is doubtless now on his way home.

Thenwrs a report that Santa Anna had resigned, which is not the case, but had only begged leave of absence which he obtained, and appointed the President of Senate in his stead. Gen. Gomez Ferrias had been declared an outlaw by the authorities at Mexico.

ORDINANCE.

Passed by the Ayuntamento, of the municipality of Columbia, on the 2nd day of March 1835, regulating FERRIES.

Ordered, That from and after this date, the following rate of Ferriage shall only be lawful to exact at any ferry within this municipality, viz

	$ C.
Loaded cart and four oxen " " "	75
Empty cart and four or two oxen " " "	50
Four wheel carriage and four horses mules or oxen	1,25
Four wheel carriage conveying passengers and baggage	1,00
Four wheel carriage and one horse " " "	75
Man and horse " " " " "	18
Single horse or mule " " " "	12
Footman " " " " " "	6
Loaded wagon and four animals " "	1,25
Loaded wagon and two animals " " "	1,00
Each horse or mule packed with a load " "	12
Horned cattle per head " " " "	4
Hogs per head " " " " "	2

When the rivers are up out of their banks, the ferryman shall be entiled to charge double the foregoing rates in every particular.

It shall be the duty of the ferryman to cross the public mails and every description of public expresses free from any charge whatever.

By order of the Ayuntamiento.

A. BRIGHAM, *President.*

W. H. SLEDGE, *Secretary.*

WHEREAS, Owing to many necessary expenditures for good, lawful and judicious things since the establishment of this municipality no funds are found in its Treasury, and whereas many private individuals are suffering by reason of non payment, of those dues to which they are entitled from the body politic, and, whereas the imposition of a just tax has been always recognized among a free and enlightend people, as the only efficient means of preserving law, order and good government, and founding those institutions which are the safe guard of liberty. The Ayuntamiento of the jurisdiction of Columbia, relying on the good sense and justice of the people after due deliberation, have decreed a solemn ordinance in manner and form as follows:

AN ACT, Entitled an Ordinance for raising a municipal fund—

ARTICLE 1st. All property in this jurisdiction, real, personal or mixed, shall be subject to an annual tax of one twentieth of a cent per centum (or five cents on hundred dollars) said property to be valued by certain regular assessors, appointed by the Ayuntamiento.

ARTICLE 2nd. Physicians, Lawyers, Merchants, Proprietors of drinking houses, gaming houses and billiard tables shall exercise their respective professions callings or occupations under annual licences to be obtained from the Ayuntamiento after the following rates:

	$ C.
For a practicing Physician " "	25, 00
For a practicing Attorney " "	25, 00
For a commission Merchant " "	30, 00
For a wholesale & retail Merchant "	30, 00
For a retail Merchant " "	15, 00
For the Proprietors of drinking houses "	25, 00
For the Proprietors of gaming houses "	200, 00
For the keeping a Billiard table "	25, 00

A. BRIGHAM, President.

W. H. SLEDGE, Secretary.

ARTICLE. 3. Any sales of merchandize or liquors made on board of any vessel or boat in the bays or rivers of the jurisdiction shall be comprehended in the fore going articles.

ARTICLE 4. All persons exercising any of the above professions callings or occupations without a gelm regularly obtained beyond thirty days from the day of his ordinance shall insure a pinalty equal to twice the amount of the sum due by said delinque for a licence. March 2nd, 1835.

By the order of the Ayuntamiento.

A. BRIGHAM, President.

W. H. Sledge. Secretary.

Notice.

AT meeting of the Ayuntamiento, on Monday the 2nd inst· a petition was presented, by a large number of the inhabitants of this Jurisdiction, praying a removal of the seat of justice from Columbia to Brazoria.

After deliberating on said petition it was resolved, that the sense and wish of the people be taken on the subject, and for that purpose that they be requested to meet on Sunday the 22nd inst. and the Monday following to signify the same at the usual places of holding Elections, (viz).

At Brazoria—to be presided by E. Andrews, Esq.

At Columbia—to be presided by A. Brigham.

At Velasco—to be presided by Jerimiah Brown.

At Chocotate Bayou—to be presided by S. Richardson.

At Hodges Precinct—to be presided by Col. E· Head.

At the Mound—to be presided by Samuel Damon.

DR. THOS. J· BERNARD, offers his professional services to the inhabitants of this place and its vicinity, and he can safely asure those who employ him, that every attention shall be shown and charges as moderate as possible, and from his knowledge and experience in his profession he is in hopes to share part of public patronage.

Brazoria, March 12th, 1835.

CAUTION.

The public are informed that no person is authorised to settle any demands due me or to transact any business for me, without my written power of attorney—.

JOSEPH URBAN.

San Felipe de Austin, March 10th, 1835.3t.

Agreeable to a resolution passed at the last meeting of the board of medical censors for this jurisdiction, held in Brazoria on the 24th ult.; it was ordered that the following resolution be republished in the "Texas Republican for one month; viz:

Resolved, That the applicant for Licence, shall have received from some public School, Society, College or University, legally authorised a degree or Bachelor or Doctor of Medicince or Surgery, or a Diploma or other certificate evidencing his capacity to practice Medicine, Surgery, &c. &. &c. When such degree, diploma, or certificate has not been obtained, the candidate for license shall submit to a satisfactory examination before the Board, and present and read a Medical essay and publicly defend it.

By order of the Board,

T. F. L. PARROTT.

Brazoria, March 14th, 1835.

Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now prepared to do all kind of black smith work on moderate terms for cash or approved notes payable on or before the first day of May next. All persons indebted will please call and settle their accounts, contracted in the years 1833 and 1834; otherwise their accounts will be found in the proper hand for collection, and all those having demands against him will present the same for settlement·

f14-25.3t. G. LOGAN.

Notice.

THE undersigned gives this public notice that he has been appointed Agent for the different Insurance Companies in the city of New-Orleans; and whereas, in order the insurers may be the more fully satisfied of the fairness of all losses that may hereafter happen here or on the adjacent coast, certificates of the Agent will be required before any loss will be paid. 5-1 EDMUND ANDREWS.

THOMAS R. ERWIN

WILL PRACTICE MEDICINE, SURGERY AND OBSTETRICS j.5–1

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

j17-21 M. W. SMITH.

VARIETY.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

PAY THE PRINTER.

Air—"I've been roaming."

Here comes winter—here comes winter,
Storms of hail and snow and sleet—
Pay the Printer—pay the Printer—
Let him warm his hands and feet.
Here comes winter—here comes winter,
Whitening every hill and dale,
Pay the Printer—pay the Printer,
Send your money by the mail.
Pay the printer—pay the printer,
All remember his just due,
In cold winter—in cold winter,
He wants cash as well as you.

Merry winter—merry winter
It will be, if all do right—
Pay the Printer—pay the printer—
Do the thing that is polite.
Happy winter—happy winter—
Hark the jingling of the bells!
To the printer—to the printer,
What sad tales their music tells.
Ah, poor Printer! ah poor Printer!
Your subcribers frolic all,
In the winter—in the winter,
But ne'er think of you at all.

Jonathan where was you going to yesterday when I saw you going to mill?

Why I was going to mill to be sure.

Well I wish I'd seen you—I'd got you to carry a grist for me.

Why you did see me did't you?

Yes, but not till you had got clean out of sight.

Irishman's Notion of Hanging.—An Irishman going to be hanged, begged that the rope might be tied under his arms instead of round the throat; "For," said Pat, "I am so remarkably ticklish in the throat, that if tied there, I'll certainly kill myself with laughing."

Scene in our Office.—"Dis de office ob de Saturday Wisiter?" asked a *colored blood*, stepping into our office a day or two since. Answer being in the affirmative, he pulled up the corners of his colar and exclaimed, "Where you last paper?" The clerk handed him one of the last number, when he placed his ebony finger on a communication signed "Sensitive"—"Who write dat are article?" "I don't know," replied the clerk.—Ah! you don't know! well!—and tell him I treat him utmost contep end be so kine as to trike my name off you sumcription lis, I don't paralise papers what make personalities.—*Visitor.*

Some historians like Tacitus, Burnet, and the Abbe Raynal, are never satisfied, without adding to their detail of events, the secrert springs and causes that have produced them. But both heroes and statesmen, amid the din of arms and hurry of business, are too often necessitated to invert the natural order of things; to fight before they deliberate, and decide before they consult. A statesman may regulate himself by events, but it is seldom that he can cause events to regulate themselves by him. It often happens too, both in courts and cabinets, that there are two things going together, a main-plot and an under-plot; and he that understands only *one* of them, will in all probability, be the dupe of *both*. A mistress may rule a monarch; but some obscure favorite may rule a mistress. Doctor Busby was asked how he contrived to keep all his preferments, and the head mastership of Westminster School, through the successive, but terbulent reigns of Charles the first, Oliver Cromwell, Charles the second, and James; he replied, "The fathers govern the nation, the mothers govern the fathers, but the boys govern mothers; *and I govern the boys.*"

Origin of the word "*Grog*"—The English sailors had always been accustomed to drink their allowance of brandy or rum neat till Admiral Vernon ordered those under his command to mix it with water. The innovation, to the brave tars, who had been instructed by their songs, never to mix their liquors, "but always to drink them neat, was not to be borne with; and for a long time the commander became very unpopular among them. The Admiral at that time wore a grogram coat, for which reason they nicknamed him "*old Grog*"; hence, by degrees, the mixed liquor he constrained them to, universally obtained the name of „*Grog*."

PROSPECTUS

FOR PUBLISHING A PAPER UNDER THE TITLE OF

THE TELEGRAPH AND TEXAS PLANTER.

The undersigned propose to publish in the town of San Felipe de Austin, a paper under the above title, the columns of which shall be devoted to the diffusion of political and other useful knowledge.

That this is the most eligible location for such an establishment, is evident, from the fact that it is the point where the communications from the interior are earliest received; and being a central place, papers may be distributed with facility to all parts of the country.

The Telegraph will be a tool to no party; but will fearlessly expose crime and political error wherever met with.—Its columns will be open to all; but the editors will reserve to themselves the right of rejecting such communications as they may deem unworthy or improper to be inserted.

The Telegraph will ever be ready to advocate such principles and measures as have a tendency to promote union between Texas and the Mexican Confederation, as well as to oppose every thing tending to dissolve or weaken the connexion between them.

The papers from the interior will be received, and every thing of importance to Texas will be immediately translated and inserted in this paper. Thus it will be rendered the most speedy vehicle for conveying to the people the information most importan to their interests. No pains will be spared to make this paper interesting to all classes of readers.

By pursuing this course, the editors hope to render the peopl of Texas a service so important, as to secure a liberal patronage.

JOSEPH BAKER,
GAIL BORDEN, JR.
JOHN P. BORDEN.

CONDITIONS.

The Telegraph will be printed every week, on a sheet larger than any hitherto published in Texas, at $5 per annum in advance. $6 at the expiration of six months, and $7 if not paid until the end of the year.

That the Telegraph may be more easily preserved in file, it will be printed in quarto form.

N. B. To facilitate the distribution of the papers, the proprietors will establish a Mail route from Columbia to Cole's settlement

Boarding School.

MISS TRASK respectfully announces to the public her intention of opening a Boarding School, for young ladies and misses, on the first of January, in Coles' Settlement:

Boarding per week,	$ 2
Tuition per quarter,	$6 to 10

For particulars, those interested are referred to
John P. Coles, Coles' Settlement,
Asa Hoxey, " "
Dr. J. B. Miller, San Felipe,
James F. Perry, Brazoria,
W. C. White, Columbia.

Coles' Settlement, Dec. 2, 1834.-19tf

Wanted.

A Gardener, also, a man to split several thousand rails—enquire at the printing office.

d27-19tf

Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned for the estate of Jesse Thompson dec'd. all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims agains the same must present the same within twelve months or they will be barred.

HIRAM M. THOMPSON,
San Felipe, Dec 20-20 Curator.

THE Medical Censors for the jurisdiction of Columbia will meet at Brazoria on the 24th of February. By order of the President,

J. Æ. PHELPS, President.
T. F. L. Parrott, Sec'y. j17-21-3

Notice.

DURING my absence from Brazoria Hosea H. League and A. C. Ainesworth are my authorised agents and attorneys to transact all business for me. j31-23 M. W. SMITH.

To lease or for sale.

THE estate called Bolivar, 1500 acres of first rate peach and cane land, 60 acres cleared; a frame dwelling house and out buildings. The lessee could have a part of the land by purchase.

Also for sale, a league of first rate land on the La Bahia road, near Coles' settlement, known as league No. 4, south of the Yeagua. Mr. Christmen, surveyor, who resides on the second league from it, on the same road, will shew the land to any person wishing to view it. Appty to the subscriber at Bolivar.

j24-22 HENRY AUSTIN.

New Goods

MANSON & BAILEY have Just received per schr Brazoria a fresh supply of winter and spring clothing, shoes, boots, and hats and drygoods, among which are—

Shirts, collars, and stocks,
Blue black and brown dress coats,
Blue, black and brown frock coats,
Green, drab, brown & black merino frock coats,
Dark & light drab petersham surtouts & Hunting coats Lion-skin do.
Superior brown, blue & drab cloaks,
Marseilles, valencia, black silk, Bombazine and black silk velvet vest's,
Blue, black brown & drab pantaloons,
Ladies kid, lasting prunello and morrocco shoes,
Gentlemens pumps, shoes and brogans,
Dark and light fancy prints, and calicoes,
Fancy painted French muslins,
Plain bleached book muslin, mull, Jaconette and cambric do.

Brown and bleached shirtings & sheetings, Irish sheetings Irish Linens, some very superior plaids, checks, Linsey cotton flannels, grass & brown Linens, and a great variety of Fancy hdkfs and shawls, black & white hose & half hose, merinoes & velvits assorted collors spool cotton, ribbons, pins, and nedles and tapes, thimbles, scissors, pencils, coloured sewings & Linen threads, polished writing paper, quills, wafers memorandus books, superior dirk & pen knives, silver & steel spectacles, Razors, and straps, shaving brushes & boxes, brass & iron butts & door hinges knives & forks, cloth, hair hat & shoe brushes, tooth brushes, pocket books, gun locks & flints &c &c &c. all of which they will sell at very reduced prices for cash.

Brazoria February 7 1834.

Negroes, Land &c. for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale one thousand acres of land, being part of the league granted by the Mexican government to Carresman, situated on the Brazos river adjoining Henry Jones. This is one of the first and best selections on the river and with the exception of about 700 acres previously sold the purchaser has the privilege of making his choice and locating the quantity offered on any part of the balance of the league which has a great proportion of peach and cane on it.

I will also sell three or four negroes and about one hundred head of cattle of which there are about six yoke of work oxen. The land will be sold in tracts to suit purchasers.

ENOCH JONES.
San Felipe, February 7, 1835.

School.

THE inhabitants are respectfully notified that at the request of several individuals the subscriber, (late principal of the Harrisburg Lancasterian public school in Pennsylvania) has commenced teaching the branches of a common English education, which establishment may be rendered permanent if adequate encouragement be afforded by the public.

J. A. PREST,
Professor of the English, French and Italian languages.

Wanted.

A first rate Sawyer and two goou Carpenters, to work at the steam mills at Harrisburg.

j31-23 M. W. SMITH, Pres't. H. S. M. C.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of James J. Ross, will make immediate payment to the undersigned, and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

San Felipe, Jan. 24, 1835. OLIVER JONES, Adm'r.

Law.

W. BARRET TRAVIS & WILLIS NIBB, have united in the practice of law. They will attend to any business entrusted to their care, in the jurisdiction of Austin and Columbia. j17 22.

TEXAS R

VOLUME 1 BRAZORIA

TERMS —

THE REPUBLICAN IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

F. C. GRAY,

And will be printed for subscribers every Saturday at $5 per annum, if paid at the end of six months, or $7, if not paid until the expiration of the year

No discontinuance will be allowed except at the end of the year, and not then until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements of eight lines or under $1 for the first insertion, and half that price for each continuance—longer ones in proportion—No advertisement will be withdrawn until paid for, but will be continued at the expense of the advertiser.

☞ All communications of a personal nature will be charged for the same as advertisements.

POETRY.

From Baker's [illegible]

WINTER—*A Sonnet*—BY [illegible] SMITH.

He comes—and his brows are wreathed with cloud,
He [illegible] with [illegible] wing,
He comes, [illegible] his shroud,
[illegible]
His chill [illegible] the river's bright stream,
And [illegible]
Now [illegible]
While [illegible]
Th[illegible]
The [illegible] storm [illegible]
And the [illegible]
For the trees of [illegible]
And howled [illegible]
O'er nature [illegible]

From the P[illegible] Journal.

Extract from the Journal of [illegible] Panther of [illegible]

[illegible] 04 E (anchorage) [illegible] ward boundare [illegible] to [illegible] monsoons, [illegible] leaving [illegible] Head [illegible] the effect route, I think they may, [illegible] to the [illegible] importance to all who navigate [illegible]

The ship Panther after [illegible] quite leaky, and as I did not think [illegible] or to go into the Isle of France [illegible] I bore up for Cocos, where I anchored on the 27 [illegible] 1834

The value of these islands [illegible] unknown until Captain Ross visited [illegible] and discovered a good [illegible] where he lived [illegible] December 1833, and put his [illegible] and whether he had the expectation [illegible] England, [illegible] rather tender after leaving Padang

This group consists of [illegible] of islands and keys, almost touching each [illegible] by a coral reef, with soundings from 12 to 20 fathoms close to where a ship might anchor, [illegible] & forming inside an extensive basin, [illegible] at the northern extremity, which [illegible] Straggling rocks and extensive reefs project out [illegible] on the west side of the entrance, the [illegible] should keep close to the weather shore [illegible] from the eastward. The coral chain of islands, [illegible] harbors in the world, is elevated from five to [illegible] feet above the surface of the water and most of them are covered with cocoanut and other kinds of trees, the iron wood, the cabbage and the white wood trees. The cocoanuts in the middle of the islands are very fine, but those near the water are small, and are apt to be salt.

Capt Ross, who discovered this harbor, has since settled here with about sixty Malay followers, among whom are a smith and two or three carpenters, and at the time the Panther was there had a vessel of eighty tons ready for launching, built of the iron and white wood. He has formed his settlement on the south side of the bay, and called the village New Selma. His own house is built of wood which he imported at the time he settled, those of his followers are built of [illegible] a tree making use of the leaf for covering the roof and [illegible]

I spent [illegible] the village and found it in a flourishing state for a new [illegible]—[illegible] of indian corn and various other vegetables were [illegible] addition—fowls in abundance, and some pigs were [illegible] at every house.

Capt Ross [illegible] several kinds of fruit which were doing well, [illegible] trees, which will be very useful in building [illegible] The only animals on the islands are hogs and dogs [illegible] abound with fish and turtle, which they take [illegible] for the consumption of the colony. Milk they get from [illegible] and sugar which answers a very good purpose. Capt R[illegible] the harbor the name of Port Albion. Ships after anchoring in the outer harbor, by procuring a pilot from the village, can sail up the bay four or five miles or haul into a nine fathom basin under Direction Island which bounds the eastern side, at the entrance of the bar. We warped the Panther over a bar of four farthoms into the basin; close to the shore, where the water was perfectly smooth and sheltered from the winds. From December to April, squalls of a few hours duration are liable to occur from northwest to westward, once or twice in the time, sometimes not at all. A stranger, in going into the bay, may avoid the coral patches, which are very numerous all over the bay, by placing a trusty man on the fore yard, and as the water is perfectly transparent and the bottom white sand, he may select a good berth to anchor

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Extract from the Oration on the life and the character of Lafayette, by John Quincy Adams.

Such, *Legislators of the North American Confederate Union*, was the life of Gilbert Motier de Lafayette, and the record of his life is the delineation of his character. Consider him as one human being of one thousand millions his cotemporaries on the surface of the terraqueous globe. Among that thousand millions seek for an object of comparison with him, assume for the standard of comparison all the virtues which exalt the character of man above that of the brute creation, take the ideal man, little lower than the angels, mark the qualities of the mind and heart which entitle him in this station of pre eminence in the scale of created beings and inquire who, that lived in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries of the Christian era, combined in himself so many of those qualities, so little alloyed with those which belong to that earthly vesture of decay in which the immortal spirit is enclosed, as Lafayette?

Pronounce him as one of the first men of the age, and you have yet not done him justice. Try him by that test to which he sought in vain to stimulate the vulgar and selfish spirit of Napoleon, class him among the men who, compare and seat themselves, must take in the compass of *all ages* turn back your eyes upon the records of time [illegible] from the creation of the world to this day, the mighty dead of every age and every clime—and where among, the race of merely mortal men, shall one be found, who, as the benefactor of his kind, shall claim to take precedence of Lafayette?

There have doubtless been, in all ages, men whose discoveries or inventions, in the world of matter or of mind, have opened new avenues to the dominion of man over the material creation have increased his means or his faculties of enjoyment, have raised him [illegible] approximation to that higher and happier condition, the object of his hopes and aspirations in his present state of existence

Lafayette discovered no new principle of politics or of morals. He invented nothing in science He disclosed no new phenomenon in the laws of nature. Born and educated in the highest order of feudal nobility, under the most absolute Monarchy of Europe, in possession of an affluent fortune, and master of himself and of all his capabilities at the moment of attaining manhood the principle of republican justice and of social equality took possession of his heart and mind, as if by inspiration from above. He devoted himself, his life, his fortune, his hereditary honors, his towering ambition, his splendid hopes, all to the cause of liberty. He came to another hemisphere to defend her. He became one of the most effective champions of our independence, but, that once achieved, he returned to his own country, and thence forward took no part in the controversies which have divided us In the events of our Revolution, and in the forms of policy which we have adopted for the establishment and perpetuation of freedom. Lafayette found the most perfect form of government. He wished to add nothing to it. *He would gladly have abstracted nothing from it.* Instead of the imaginary republic of Plato, or the Utopia of Sir Thomas More, he took a practical existing model, in actual operation here, and never attempted or wished more than apply it faithfully to his own country.

It was not given to Moses to enter the promised land; but he saw it from the summit of Pisgah.—It was not given to Lafayette to witness the consummation of his wishes to the establishment of a Republic and the extinction of all hereditary rule in France. His principles were in advance of the age and hemisphere in which he lived A Burbon, still reigns on the throne of France, and it is not for us to scrutinize the title by which he reigns. The principles of elective and hereditary power, blended reluctantly in his person, like the white and red roses of York and Lancaster, may postpone to aftertime the last conflict to which they must ultimately come. The life of the Patriarch was not long enough for the development of of his whole political system. Its final achievement is in the womb of time.

The anticipation of this event is the more certain, from the consideration that all the principles for which Lafayette contended were practical. He never indulged himself in wild and fanciful speculations. The principle of hereditary power was in his opinion, the bane of all republican liberty in Europe. Unable to extinguish it in the revolution of 1830, so far as concerned the chief magistracy of the nation, Lafayette had the satisfaction of seeing it abolished with reference to the peerage. An hereditary crown stript of the support which it may derive, from an hereditary peerage, however compatible with Asiatic despotism, is an anomaly in the history of the Christian world, and in the theory of free Government. There is no argument producible against the existence of an hereditary peerage but applies with aggravated weight, against the transmission, from sire to son, of an hereditary crown. The prejudices and passions of the people of France rejected the

THE REPUBLICAN

BRAZORIA, MARCH 21, 1835.

MAKE READY!!—To-morrow and next day, is the time appointed for holding an election to ascertain by ballot, which is the most suitable place to fix the site of Justice, Columbia or Brazoria, those who feel or have any interest here, should make every exertion to carry the point, and now is the time to be up and adoing. Do not neglect the opportunity; the probability is, if there is not some exertion made, the Columbia folks will carry the day, and we earnestly solicit a general turnout.

—o—

Murder by the Indians!—We understand that a man named Edwards, was murdered some time since by the Indians near Bastrop, we have not been able to learn the particulars.

—o—

CHIEFTAINCY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF BRAZOS. } I having been commissioned as the Political Chief of this Department, and feeling the great weight of *responsibility* devolving upon me in discharging the duties of that office, together with the inconvenience and embarrassment with which I have had to contend during the reign of anarchy in the State, renders it necessary to address Your Excellency on the present occasion, in doing which I will endeavor to lay before Your Excellency as far as *circumstances will possibly admit*, the *true situation of my* Department.

When I entered on the duties of my office, I found the different Ayuntamientos in a very disorganised situation, and the entire derangement of all the civil departments which immediately ensued, put it out of my powers to organise my Department in a proper manner. Most of the Ayuntamientos under my charge are of new *formation unprovided* with laws necessary for their *government*, and observance frequently filled with raw & discordant materials, who without the laws & rigid discipline cannot be brought to a proper discharge of their duties. I notified the then acting Governor of the deficit of the laws and requested that those necessary for the political and judicial authorities of my department should be transmitted to my office for *distribution*. The *general confusion* however, which immediately ensued, prevented for the time every thing like regular correspondence. The time, however, has now arrived, when we may cultivate a hope that the disorders and party strife which has so long prevented the proper exercise of all the civil functions, will now settle down and give place to regular and constitutional order. The five Ayuntamientos, to wit: that *of the jurisdiction* of Austin, Gonzales, Columbia, Matagrda & Mina, were all in correspondence when I came into office The commissioner appointed by the Government to put in possession the letters of the grant to which the citizen Sterling C. Robertson is agent, has reported to me the location of a town and jurisdiction in that colony, which is called Viesca, and that he had proceeded in conformity with the *provisions of the colonization* law, *to form an Ayuntamiento to preside* in that jurisdiction, and also that he had notified the executive of his proceeding. The four first are entirely unprovided with the laws. Two other jurisdictions are solicited within the limits of my department, both of which, possess the elements required by laws to form separate jurisdictions—and in as much as it is obvious that such separation would add much to the convenience of the citizens *interested*, it will be made the subject of a separate communication. Taking into consideration the number of separate jurisdictions which will belong to my department, their widely scattered situation, and the great necessity for visiting, and properly organising the different and newly formed political bodies within my limits, renders it obviously necessary, in order that the various duties of my office be properly complied with, that additional allowance be made to the chieftaincy for clerk hire. The great inconvenience and uncertainty of communicating with the different Ayuntamientos under my charge makes it necessary that proper allowances should be made for the purpose of employing expresses particularly in cases of emergency. As yet I have not been able to draw any means to defray the expenditures of my office, in as much as there is no public funds within the *limits of my department*. The great disadvantage and inconvenience of having the laws transmitted to us in the Castilian language, which is little understood, and the means here, for getting them translated, so limited, there being so few among us capable of performing that service as it should be, renders the execution of them entirely uncertain and difficult. The great scarcity of sealed paper, and the great difficulty of procuring at all times, the proper stamps necessary to be used in the various transactions of the citizens of my Department, is another serious inconvenience, and may ultimately be productive of much evil. I would suggest to Your Excellency the propriety of authorising the chieftaincy here to procure and habilitate paper suitable to the necessities of the people, under such special regulations and responsibilities, as would be calculated to make that article convenient to the people and at the same time properly secure revenue. I would also suggest to Your Excellency the propriety of appointing or authorising the appointment of a public Collector in order that the dues to the Government from the citizens of my department be collected and accounted for in a proper manner. The provisions of the colonization law on that subject are not well calculated, under existing circumstances, to secure the public revenue, in much as the responsibility is not sufficient. The claims of the Go n, ublic lands are now falling due, and the people anxious to make payments, provided there was some known authority to *receive*, as *they have no wish* to hazard a forfeiture. Such appointment or authorization on these subjects, as Your Excellency may deem the best calculated to facilitate and promote the interests of the citizens of my department, and at the same time properly secure the puplic revenue, would add both to the interests of the people & Government. The mode *pursued* (for the want of the proper functionary) in solemnizing marriages provisionally, on the principles of necessity is in itself, entirely vague, and calculated to produce much difficulty & confusion. I would therefore suggest to your Excellency the propriety of laying this matter before the honorable Congress with a *request*, that they pass an act to prohibit under the severest penalties every illegal mode of solemnizing that sacred *right*, and that they vest that right by law in *some known* authority, ever within the reach of the people, whose act shall be legal and binding. The want of such authority, has been already productive of much evil, by opening the door to cupidity and shameful abuses of that sacred right, which, in all well regulated Governments should be guarded and protected.

The law passed at the last session of Congress, new modelling the Judiciary system for Texas, has not as yet been carried into effect for want of a superior Judge, which, for the time being, in a great degree, amounts to a suspension of justice, as appeals will be taken in all cases which the law will warrant, and no court organised before whom they can be tried. The individual provisionally appointed by the Executive *during the recess of Congress* has *not proceeded to organise his courts* as contemplated by the law; why he has failed so to do, I am not advised. I presume however, that it has been caused by a spirit of party feeling and opposition which unfortunately prevails to a great extent in Texas, particularly in this department The reasons and causes which have given rise to this party spirit, being of the *highest* importance to the peace *quiet, and harmony* of the people, and having originated from, and kept alive by the abuses of public agents appointed by the Government who have, and continue to act, in bad faith, not only involving the interest of individuals to a great extent, but calculated also, to reflect discredit on the honor and dignity of the State—this will also be made the subject of a separate communication.

The *farming interests* in my Department are in a flourishing condition, and continues to increase in a rapid progression. The great influx of population daily arriving at our sea ports, very far surpasses any former period—it has been estimated that during the two past months, there has arrived at the ports of Galveston, Brazos, and Matagorda, from 12 to 1500 souls, independent of those *who come in by land*. Many of those have brought their families for the purpose of locating permanently—and others as adventurers to see the country I inform your excellency with sorrow, that this great influx of population has been the means of bringing to our shores, those dreadful scourges the Cholera and Small Pox These diseases, however, as yet, have not spread into the country, but have been confined to the passengers of the vessels that brought them in.

All of which I have thought proper to communnicate to your Excellency, in conformity with the law And take this opportunity of tendering to your Excellency, my distinguished regard and consideration *God and Liberty*

HENRY SMITH

San Felipe de Austin, February 1835

His Excellency, the Governor of Coahuila and Texas

—o—

James Herron, an engineer of Richmond, Va. has invented a steam car which can travel on paved streets or common roads—superior to those invented for that purpose in London. This will obviate the necessity of having railroads at least within the city perhaps of having the iron rails on any road. It is said to be equally permanent safe and effective as the cars commonly used, but to be cheaper and more durable.

—o—

A ball room stormed.—A party of one hundred gentlemen and ladies assembled at Sudbury, Mass. on New Year's night, for a ball, when six boisterous *blackguards from* a neighbouring town, broke into the room, and were ordered out by the managers, with which requisition they complied, but soon afterwards returned, armed with clubs, and commenced a regular fight. The fair portion of the assemblage retreated, of course, half frightened to death, but the *gentlemen* resisted. After a dreadful battle, however of thirty minutes' duration, we are ashamed to record the inglorious evacuation of the premises by the *original rightful* possessors! They fled in all directions, and left the Visigoths in possession of the field. We blush for the Sudbury chivalry. Three of the invaders were afterwards taken by the civil authority, and settled the spoliations by a treaty of indemnity—whereby one of the high contracting parties, the "brave Belgians" of the ball room, are to receive *eighty dollars* for the wear and tear of their galantry

N. Y. Enquirer.

—o—

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.—Col Crockett once happened to be present at an exhibition of wild animals in Washington City, where a monkey seemed to attract his particular attention, and he rather abstractedly observed—"If that fellow had on a pair of spectacles, he would be just like Major Wright of Ohio." The Major was also present, overheard the observation, and gently tapped him on the shoulder, when the Colonel very formally remarked, "I'll be d—d, Major, if I know whose pardon to ask—*your's or the monkeys*.

Attorney at Law.

I. N. MORELAND will attend to any business entrusted to him—his office is in Liberty, on the Trinity river.

Reference—W. H. Sledge, Jno. Chaffin, } Columbia.
J: S. D. Byrom, Brazoria,
P. C. Jack, Mosely Baker, } San Felipe.

m21 29

THOMAS R. ERWIN

WILL PRACTICE MEDICINE, SURGERY AND OBSTETRICS j.5-1

To the Public.

THE object of this is to contradict any report that may have gone forth calculated to injure the feelings or standing of any person in regard to a sum of money which I supposed to have been lost at the tavern of Robert Clokey, in Velasco. The money was in my pocket book enveloped in a letter, where I had put it, but forgetting that I had done so, I supposed it to be lost: I regret exceedingly that suspicion rested for one moment on any person, and am proud to have it in my power to say that they were utterly unfounded. U. J. BULLOCK.

Notice.

AT meeting of the Ayuntamiento, on Monday the 2nd inst· a petition was presented, by a large number of the inhabitants of this Jurisdiction, praying a removal of the seat of justice from Columbia to Brazoria.

After deliberating on said petition it was resolved, that the sense and wish of the people be taken on the subject, and for that purpose that they be requested to meet on Sunday the 22nd inst. and the Monday following to signify the same at the usual places of holding Elections,(viz).

At Brazoria—to be presided by E. Andrews, Esq.
At Columbia—to be presided by A. Brigham.
At Velasco—to be presided by Jerimiah Brown.
At Chocotate Bayou—to be presided by S. Richardson.
At Hodges Precinct—to be presided by Col. E· Head.
At the Mound—to be presided by Samuel Damon.

CAUTION.

The public are informed that no person is authorised to settle any demands due me or to transact any business for me, without my written power of attorney—

JOSEPH URBAN.

San Felipe de Austin, March 10th, 1835 3 .

Agreeable to a resolution passed at the last meeting of the board of medical censors for this jurisdiction, held in Brazoria on the 24th ult , it was ordered that the following resolution be republished in the ' Texas Republican for one month, viz

Resolved, That the applicant for Licence, shall have received from some public School, Society, College or University, legally authorised, a degree or Bachelor or Doctor of Medicine or Surgery, or a Diploma or other certificate evidencing his capacity to practice Medicine. Surgery, &c. & &c When such degree, diploma, or certificate has not been obtained, the candidate for license shall submit to a satisfactory examination before the Board, and present and read a Medical essay and publicly defend it

By order of the Board,
T. F L PARROTT.

Brazoria, March 14th, 1835

Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now prepared to do all kind of black smith work on moderate terms for cash or approved notes payable on or before the first day of May next. All persons indebted will please call and settle their accounts, contracted in the years 1833 and 1834; otherwise their accounts will be found in the proper hand for collection, and all those having demands against him will present the same for settlement·

f14-25 3t G LOGAN.

Notice.

THE undersigned gives this public notice that he has been appointed Agent for the different Insurance Companies in the city of New-Orleans; and whereas, in order the insurers may be the more fully satisfied of the fairness of all losses that may hereafter happen here or on the adjacent coast, certificates of the Agent will be required before any loss will be paid. 5-1 EDMUND ANDREWS.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James J. Ross, will make immediate payment to the undersigned, and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

San Felipe, Jan. 24, 1835. OLIVER JONES, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

NO person is authorised to make any contracts by which the subscriber may be in any way responsible.

j24-22 JARED E. GROCE.

For Rent.

THE estate late property of Edward Robertson deceased, will be leased for the term of one year. It is situated 3-4 of mile from town, and consists of about one hundred and twenty acres of land, twenty of which is cleared and under fence, a good house kitchen &.—Terms made known on application to

EDMUMD ANDREWS.

Brazoria, March 7th: 1835,

ROWANDS TONIC MIXTURE.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE:—A large assortment of ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, a LASTING CURE FOR THE FEVER AND AGUE.

d20-18-3t EDMUND ANDREWS.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of John Austin, dec'd, will present them to the undersigned for settlement; and all those indebted to said estate, will make payment to him and no other

j19-3 T. F. L. PARROTT.

School Books, &c.

FOR SALE.—An extensive assortment of the most approved school and other books, stationary, &c. will be kept for the supply of teachers and others, by J. A. Prest, professor of the English, French and Italian languages.

School-house, Brazoria, Jan 1-20

P. S. J. A. P. is agent for the New York Sporing Magazine, Moore's Philadelphia Price Current. tny periodica of the U. S. will be procured for subscribers.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and make settlement with Alex. Russell—and those having claims against him are requested to present them to said Russell for payment. d6-e C. B. RAINES.

CAUTION.

I CAUTION all persons against trading for a note of hand given by me to Thomas Chambers, about November 1832, for the sum of three hundred dollars, for I am determined not to pay said note until said Chambers gives me the consideration for which the note was given—as yet I have not received any value for said note.

FRANCIS SMITH.

Mar. 7, 1835. 27—tf.

SWAIMS PANACEA

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE—A supply of SWAIMS PANACEA.—

EDMUND ANDREWS.

Brazoria, March 6th, 1835.

THE subscriber has just received a fresh supply of groceries consisting of Cognac brandy, Madeira Wine Sugar, Coffee Tea, &c &c.—And a large assortment of Hats, Boots, Shoes, and ready made clothing, which he offers cheap by whole sale.—

EDMUND ANDREWS

Brazoria, March 6th 1835.

Administrators notice

LL persons indebted to the estate of James Turner, deceased re requested to come forward and settle the same; and all those having claims against said estate, will present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred: as I am desirous of settling the same at the next session of the court.

j24 22 ISAAC TINSLEY, Adm'r

Velasco Hotel.

R. CLOKEY having taken the house formerly occupied by Mr. Brown, is now prepared to accommodate those who may favor him with their custom.

Velasco, January 16-22

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

j17-21 M. W. SMITH.

School.

THE inhabitants are respectfully notified that at the request of several individuals the subscriber, (late principal of the Harrisburg Lancasterian public school in Pennsylvania) has commenced teaching the branches of a common English education, which establishment may be rendered permanent if adequate encouragement be afforded by the public.

J. A. PREST,
Professor of the English, French and Italian laguages.

Curators Notice.

BY a decree of the proper Judge for the jurisdiction of Austin, passed on the 29 the day of De cember, 1834, in the town of San Felipe, and to be found on record at the court house in this town: the 10th day of April next has been appointed for the creditors of the succession of Lewis L. Veeder, deceased, to meet the Curator of said succession before the judge in the first instance for this jurisdiction, to have their respective claims discussed, and make proof of the same; and in order that all may be heard, they can continue from day to day from the 10th to the 20th day of the said month of April; and further, by the same decree before named, the 20th day of April next, has been appointed for thebefore named curator to settle said succession before mentioned, make payment and distribution of the means on hand amongst the creditors thereof accordingly as they may be clossed, for their "PRO RATA" shares—Therefore all persons interested can attend if they think proper.—

I. R. LEWIS, Curator.

San Felipe de Austin, January 4th 1835.

Sale of Lots

IN THE TOWN OF MO TEZUMA,

AT THE REAL HEAD OF TIDE NAVIGATION.

A sale of lots in the above town will take place on the 25th day of March next. The superior advantages of location are well known to all thosewho have visited it.

Various reports having been circulated respecting the depth of water at this place; I subjoin the following certificate of the persons on board the schr. Caledonian, which shews the depth of water to be from six to eight feet instead of 18 inches as heretoforeasserted by some.

We the undersigned state that in passing the shoal at the lower corner of Mr. T. J. Alsberry's land we found between six and 7 feet water in the shallowest part and the channel forty or fifty feet wide.

AARON C DODD,
NEILL K ROBINSON,
J K MAC LENNON;
LAUGHLIN MACLENON,
NEILL MAC LENNON.

f14-25.

Law.

W. BARRET TRAVIS & T. WILLISNIBBS, have united in the practice of law. They will attend to any business entrusted to their care, in the jurisdiction of Austin and Columbia.

Jan. 17—22—tf.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly excuted with despatch at this Office.

A JOCKIED FRENCHMAN.

A Frenchman, in this country, who was little acquainted with horse jockies or hosse flesh, was grievously taken in, by a cheat, in the purchase of a steed. He gave a hundred dollars for a miserable jade of an old mare, that had been fatted up to sell; and that turned out to be ring-boned, spavined, blind, and wind-broken. The Frenchman soon discovered that he had been cheated, and went to repuest the jockey to take back the animal and refund the money.

"Sare," said he," "I'ave fetch back de mare-horse vat you sell me, and I vant de money in my pocket back."

"Your pocket back!" returned the jockey feigning surprise, "I don't understand you."

"You not stand under me?" exclaimed the Frenchman, beginning to gesticulate furiously—"you not stand under me? Sare, by gar, you be one grand rascalle—you lie like Sam—like Sam—vat you call de leetle mountain?"

"Sam Hill, I suppose you mean."

"Oui, Monsieur—Sam de Hill—yes, sare, you like two Sam *Hill*. You sell me one mare-horse for one hundred dollars—he no vort one hundred cents, by gar."

"What's the matter with the beast?"

"Mattair! Sacre! Mattair, do you say? Vy he is all mattair—he no got at all—he got no leg, no feet no vind—he blind like one stone vid dis eye—he no see no nobody at all dat eye—he go, vheeze-o, vheeze-o, like one forge hammer-bellow—he go lump-lump—he no go over at all the ground—he no travelle two miles in tree day. Oui, Saire, he is one grand sheat.—You must take him, and fund the money back."

"Refund the money! Oh, no, I wouldn't think of such a thing."

"Vat! You no fund him back de money! You sheaty me vid one hundred dollar dat horse dad no can go at all!"

"I never promised you that he would go."

"By gar! vat is one horse good for ven he no go? He is no better as one dead shack-ass, by gar. Vill you sare, take de mare-horse back, and give me my money vat I pay him for?"

"No sir, I cannot—'twas a fair bargain; your eyes were your own market, as we gentlemen of the turf say."

"Getleman de turf! You be no gentlemen at al.—you be no turf—Mon Dieu! you be no Turque—one sacre dam deceptione. You sheat your own born moder—you play one rascalle trick on your own gotten fader. You have no principalle"—

"The *interest* is what I look at."

"Yes, sare, you no principalle. You be one grand rascalle sheat.—Mon Dieu! vere you die ven you go to, heh? Le Diable, he fetch you no time quick, by gar."

Failing to obtain redress by the jockey, the poor Frenchman sent his "mare-horse" to an auctioneer to be sold. But the auctioner seems to have been as great a rogue as the jockie, for he took care that the fees for selling should eat up the price he got for the steed

"By gar!" said the Frechman, in relating the story, "I be sheaty all round. De shock-horse, he sheaty me in trade; de auctioneer, he sheaty me in dispose of the hammalle. He sell me de mare-horse for ten dollar, and, by gar he charze me 'leven dollar for sell him. Mon Dieu! so I be take all round in; I loose 'leven and one hundred dollar all in my pocket clar, for one sacre dam limp-lump, vheeze vid, no see at all, good for nothing shape of a mare horse, verse as nineteen dead shack-ass, by gar."

The following remarks of the Baltimore Patriot, are not less sensible than true:—"It is said, that 'an idle man is a temptation to the devil,' and it is certain that there is not a more certain method of restraining vicious propensities than to be diligently employed in some useful and honest occupation. There is a false ridiculous pride existing with many, which prevents them from placing their children at some mechanical trade; and the consequences are not unfrequently ruinous to the future welfare of their offspring. Those who are thus raised in idleness, and come to the age of manhood without money, trade, or profession, are tempted to resort to *Burking*, or some other crime, to sustain themselves in their indolence. It should, therefore, be the special care of parents, to instil into their offspring, from their earliest infancy, honest principles and industrious habits. The law which exhonerated a child, who had not been taught a trade, from supporting his father, had a salutary effect, and, if enforced at the present time, would probably diminish the number of inmates in our jails and penitentiaries.

DISSOLUTION.

THE compartnership herotofore existing, in the name and style of A.G.&R Mills is by mutual consent, this day dissolved, except in liquidation, those having claims against them will please present them for payment and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, or satisfactory arrangements—otherwise indulgence will not be given.

A. G. Mills,
R. Mills.

N. B. The business will in future be conducted by Robert Mills and David G. Mills in the name & style of Robert Mills and Comp., and their goods will be sold at reasonable prices for cash or on the usual credit, to punctual customers.

PROSPECTUS

FOR PUBLISHING A PAPER UNDER THE TITLE OF

THE TELEGRAPH AND TEXAS PLANTER.

THE undersigned propose to publish in the town of SAN FELIPE DE AUSTIN, a paper under the above title, the columns of which shall be devoted to the diffusion of political and other useful knowledge.

That this is the most eligible location for such an establishment, is evident, from the fact that it is the point where the communications from the interior are earnest received; and being a central place, papers may be distributed with facility to all parts of the country.

The Telegraph will be a tool to no party; but will fearlessly expose crime and political error wherever met with —Its columnt will be open to all, but the editors will reserve to themselves the right of rejecting such communications as they may deem unworthy or improper to be inserted.

The Telegraph will ever be ready to advocate such principles and measures as have a tendency to promote union between Texas and the Mexican Confederation, as well as to oppose every thing tending to dissolve or weaken the connexion between them.

The papers from the interior will be received, and every thing of importance to Texas will be immediately translated and inserted in this paper. Thus it will be rendered the most speedy vehicle for conveying to the people the information most importan to their interests. No pains will be spared to make this paper interesting to all classes of readers.

By pursuing this course, the editors hope to render the peopl of Texas a service so important, as to secure a liberal patronage.

JOSEPH BAKER,
GAIL BORDEN, JR.
JOHN P. BORDEN.

CONDITIONS.

The Telegraph will be printed every week, on a sheet larger than any hitherto published in Texas, at $5 per annum in advance, $6 at the expiration of six months, and $7 if not paid until the end of the year.

That the Telegraph may be more easily preserved in file, it will be printed in quarto form.

N. B. To facilitate the distribution of the papers, the proprietors will establish a Mail route from Columbia to Cole's settlement

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Boarding School.

MISS TRASK respectfully announces to the public her intention of opening a Boarding School, for young ladies and misses, on the first of January, in Coles' Settlement:

Boarding per week,	$ 2
Tuition per quarter,	$6 to 10

For particulars, those interested are referred to
John P. Coles, Coles' Settlement,
Asa Hoxey, " "
Dr. J. B. Miller, San Felipe,
James F. Perry, Brazoria,
W. C. White, Columbia.

Coles' Settlement, Dec. 2, 1834.-19tf

Wanted.

A Gardener, also, a man to split several thousand rails—enquire at the printing office.
d27-19tf

Law.

W. BARRET TRAVIS & T. WILLIS NIBBS, have united in the practice of law. They will attend to any business entrusted to their care, in the jurisdiction of Austin and Columbia. j17 22.

Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned for the estate of Jesse Thompson dec'd. all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims agains the same must present the same within twelve months or they will be barred.

HIRAM M. THOMPSON,
San Eclipe, Dec 20-20 Curator.

THE Medical Censors for the jurisdiction of Columbia will meet at Brazoria on the 24th of February. By order of the President,

J. Æ. PHELPS, President.
T. F. L. PARROTT, Sec'y. j17-21.3

Notice.

DURING my absence from Brazoria Hosea H. League and A. C. Ainesworth are my authorised agents and attorneys to transact all business for me. j31-23 M. W. SMITH.

To lease or for sale.

THE estate called Bolivar, 1500 acres of first rate peach and cane land, 60 acres cleared; a frame dwelling house and out buildings. The lessee could have a part of the land by purchase.

Also for sale, a league of first rate land on the La Bahia road, near Coles' settlement, known as league No. 4, south of the Yeagua. Mr. Christmen, surveyor, who resides on the second league from it, on the same road, will shew the land to any person wishing to view it. Appty to the subscriber at Bolivar.

j24-22 HENRY AUSTIN.

New Goods

MANSON & BAILEY have Just received per schr Brazoria a fresh supply of winter and spring clothing, shoes, boots, and hats and dry goods, among which are—

Shirts, collars, and stocks,
Blue black and brown dress costs,
Blue, black and brown frock coats,
Green, drab, brown & black merino frock coats,
Dark & light drab petersham surtouts & Hunting coats Lion-skin do.
Superior brown, blue & drab cloaks,
Marseilles, valencia, black silk, Bombazine and black silk velvet vest's,
Blue, black brown & drab pantaloons,
Ladies kid, lasting prunello and morrocco shoes,
Gentlemens pumps, shoes and brogans,
Dark and light fancy prints, and calicoes,
Fancy ainted French muslins,
Plain bleached book muslin, mull, Jaconette and cambric do.

Brown and bleached shirtings & sheetings, Irish sheetings Irish Linens, some very superior plaids, checks, Linsey cotton flannels, grass & brown Linens, and a great variety of Fancy hdkfs and shawls, black & white hose & half hose, merinoes & velvits assorted collors spool cotten, ribbons, pins, and nedles and tapes, thimbles, scissors, pencils, coloured sewings & Linch threads, polished writing paper, quills, wafers memorandus books, superior dirk & pen knives, silver & steel spectactes, Razors, and straps, shaving brushes & boxes, brass & Iron butts & door hinges knives & forks, cloth, hair hat & shoe brushes, tooth brushes, pocket books, gun locks & flints &c &c &c. all of which they will sell at very reduced prices for cash.

BRAZORIA FEBRUARY 7 1834.

Negroes, Land &c. for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale one thousand acres of land, being part of the league granted by the Mexican government to Chriesman, situated on the Brazos river adjoining Henry Jones. This is one of the first and best selections on the river, and with the exception of about 700 acres previously sold the purchaser has the privilege of making his choice and locating the quantity offered on any part of the balance of the league which has a great proportion of peach and cane on it.

I will also sell three or four negroes and about one hundred head of cattle of which there are about six yoke of work oxen. The land will be sold in tracts to suit purchasers.

ENOCH JONES.
San Felipe, February 7, 1835.

Wanted.

A first rate Sawyer and two good Carpenters, to work at the steam mills at Harrisburg.
j31-23 M. W. SMITH, Pres't. H. S. M. C.

THE

TEXAS REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 1 — BRAZORIA, SATURDAY MARCH 28, 1835. — NUMBER 30.

Curators Notice.

BY a decree of the proper Judge for the jurisdiction of Austin, passed on the 29 the day of December, 1834, in the town of San Felipe, and to be found on record at the court house in this town the 10th day of April next has been appointed for the creditors of the succession of Lewis L. Veeder, deceased, to meet the Curator of said succession before the judge in the first instance for this jurisdiction, to have their respective claims discussed, and make proof of the same, and in order that all may be heard, they can continue from day to day from the 10th to the 20th day of the said month of April; and further by the same decree before named, the 20th day of April next, has been appointed for thebefore named curator to settle said succession before mentioned, make payment and distribution of the means on hand amongst the creditors thereof accordingly as they may be closed, for their "PRORATA" shares—Therefore all persons interested can attend if they think proper.—

I R LEWIS, Curator

San Felipe de Austin, January 4th 1835

Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now prepared to do all kind of black smith work on moderate terms for cash or approved notes payable on or before the 1st day of May next. All persons indebted will please call and settle their accounts, contracted in the years 1833 and 1834; otherwise their accounts will be found in the proper hand for collection, and all those having demands against him will present the same for settlement.

f14-25 3t

G. LOGAN.

Law.

W BARRET TRAVIS & F WILLISNIBBS, have united in the practice of law. They will attend to any business entrusted to their care, in the jurisdiction of Austin and Columbia.

Jan 17—22—tf

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly executed with despatch at this Office.

THOMAS R. ERWIN,
WILL PRACTICE MEDICINE SURGERY AND OBSTETRICS (
j.5—1

DOMESTIC.

To his Excellency, H Smith, Esq. Political Chief of the Department of Brazos

Your Petitioner Benjamin R. Milam, an Empresario appointed by the State of Coahuila & Texas, to colonize certain designated portions of the lands of Texas would most respectfully represent to your Excellency, that his efforts and the objects of the Government, are in great danger of being defeated by the claimants of eleven league grants Your petitioner, represents that many persons with their families, emigrated to Texas at great pains and expense, 8 or 10 years ago, under the invitation held forth in the laws of colonization. That they settled on unappropriated land, took the oath of allegiance to the Mexican Republic, and have ever since remained peaceable and dutiful citizens —That they have with great labor and cost opened farms built houses, mills, and cotton gins, and introduced horses & cattle, & hogs, & sheep, into the wilderness But notwithstanding the length of time which these settlers have occupied their lands—notwithstanding their toils, privations, dangers and expenses, in redeeming them from a state of nature, and notwithstanding their continued fidelity and devotion to the laws and constitution of their adopted country, many of these actual occupants have been within the last year, surveyed in and attempted to be dispossessed by *foreigners*, and others under pretended eleven league grants from Coahuila and Texas Your Petitioner would respectfully call the attention of your Excellency, to the absolute ruin to Texas and its inhabitants, which would ensure the subsantiation of those eleven league grants to the exclusion of actual settlers Besides the injustice of *expelling* so many thousands from their homes—the measure of this kind would retard the growth of Texas for 100 years Instead of every *labor* of land giving comfort and support to an enterprizing citizen and his family—instead of the *deserts* being made to smile by the hand of cultivation—instead of having plantations overflowing with abundance—instead of having villages and cities enlivened by commerce, & the sprightly notes of business—instead of the whole country's wearing the aspect of peace plenty prosperity, decency & satisfaction—instead of all this if actual occupants must yield to eleven league claimants, Texas will long remain the comparative wilderness it now is—millions of acres of land will be locked up in the hands of single individuals to be trod & occupied only by wild beasts & savages—or if this is not the case these lands will be inhabited by the tenants of foreign speculators, who from the number of their dependents would exercise an influence in political concerns, fatal to the prosperity of the country, and incompatible with the principles of Republican simplicity It is needless to descant upon the total ruin which a state of things like this would bring upon us. In consideration of and for the prevention of these evils, your Petitioner earnestly prays that your Excellency, would lay this petition before the Congress of Coahuila and Texas, accompanied with such a recommendation as you may deem it worthy of, and also that you would use your influence in order to procure the co-operation of the Ayuntamientos of your department in effectuating the objects of this application to the Government The mode suggested by your petitioner, for remedying or preventing the evils above complained of, is, that the Political Chiefs and all of the Ayuntamiento's of Texas, should unitedly petition the Congress of Coahuila and Texas, to allow the people of Texas, the privilege of electing seven of their fellow-citizens as commissioners, whose duty it shall be to promptly and finally settle according to law and justice, all disputes in regard to land, and to give confirmed titles to all who are entitled to them Unless something of this nature is done, Texas will be in a few years, distracted by quarrels, & law suits, fatal to her peace and ruinous to the fortunes of many innocent settlers on account of court costs and lawyer's fees For confirmation of this, your petitioner would refer your Excellency, to the history of Tennessee and Kentucky, two of the United States of the North, where it is known that the money paid in court costs and lawyer's fees, in regard to land suits, amounts to more than both of the states would sell for No good citizen can be possibly injured by a procedure of this nature,—each one will have an equal voice in selecting the commissioners, who are to decide upon their rights—it is cetainly the wish and the interest of every colonist, to know on what footing his title stands, before he has wasted too much time and labor in improving his land. Furthermore, your Petitioner is an Empresario, appointed by Government to colonize certain portions of the lands of Texas, and inasmuch, as complaints are daily made by colonists and others—many believing that the term Empresario is synonymous with swindler—your petitioner feels it a duty he owes to himself, his friends and the Government to earnestly recommend a full investigation by said commissioners of the conduct of all the Empresario's of Texas, and if they have violated their contracts, and the colonization laws to have their errors rectified. By way of compensation to the commioners, your petitioner recommends that each citizen whose title to a league of land is endorsed *good* by the commissioners, shall pay to them five dollars; and for each third or quarter of a league, in that proportion, and for each labor one dollar—it being perfectly understood, that an endorsement on a title of *good* by the commissioners, shall be final and conclusive against all the world In conclusion; hoping and believing that your Excellency will see the vital importance of the steps he can recommended, and will use your best exertions in effecting as promptly as possible, so indispensible an object. I subscribe myself, with the highest respect, your Excellenyc's obedient servant.

BENJAMIN R. MILAM.

Chieftaincy of the Department of Brazos.

I herewith transmit to your Excellency, a copy of the petition of the citizen Benjamin R. Milam, who states he is acting as Empresario to fill out various contracts of colonization, and considering the candor and honesty with which he sets forth facts, praying an investigation, I deem it worthy the attention of Your Excellency, and the honorable Congress. That the term Empresario is justly considered equivalent to that of swindler—that the situation of the land titles in this country is a matter in which the people feels much interest that an investigation of the conduct of all public agents and particularly that of Empresarios, is loudly called for & a matter of right, that their conduct has ever been reprehensible, that their contract have generally been turned entirely to the promotion of their own pecuniary interests, that they have greatly infringed the rights guaranted to the settler by the munificence of the Government, that they have made exactions of the settlers contrary to law, that their course of conduct has generally been calculated to swindle both the settler and the Government, that the course pointed out by the petitioner could not effect the Just rights of either settler or Empresario, that without some such course of investigation authorised in a proper manner litigation in land titles which become greatly injurious and almost interminable— that the Government on their part have used every precaution to prevent litigation in land titles, but owing to the management of their agents they are in many instances involved in much incertitude & difficulty, that the country is fast filling up, and transfers of land from one citizen to another become common which renders it doubly necessary that all original titles should be investigated and placed on a permanent basis—that the balance of power has ever been in the hands of the Empresarios, their agents and partisan emissaries, who by their intrigue and management have ever kept and still endeavor to keep all offices, political and judicial, filled with persons who can be made subservient to their own views and interests—that the Ayuntamientos to a great degree, owing to that influence have become degraded and feel but little of that responsibility so necessary to the promotion of the public good—that if the claims of the people of Texas to the right of the soil were investigated and the rights of the Government the Empresarios & the settlers settle down on a permanent basis, then the interests of the people of Texas would be consolidated & tend to the same objects—that such a course would settle all important difficulties and establish on a permanent basis the legitimate rights of all parties concerned and thereby afford stability and confidence to the settler—and the means of producing concord and happiness.

Having premised the foregoing facts I would respectfully suggest to Your Excellency the propriety of laying this matter before the honorable Congress of the state with a request that they pass a law authorising the settlers or legitimate citizens of each of the Departments of Texas to elect popularly three commissianers for each Department, who shall be fully authorised by commission from Your Excellency to investigate all the titles which have in any wise emanated from the Government, to the settler Empresario, or interested party, and settle them in good faith, and in strict conformity with the laws and decrees of the Government, on that subject. And that they shall be fully empowered to investigate the right and pretentions of all claimants, and if they are found to have acted in good faith, and there should be any deficiency in their title, either as it may respect identity or quantity, that the said commissioners be authorised to complete the titles by extension of the grant, or in any, and every other way that the circumstances of the case may require—and that all grants or titles thus investigated and completed, shall be by that board confirmed; which confirmation shall, to all intents and purposes, be considered as final and irrevocable forever. And all titles by that board rejected, shall be considered as forfeited and revert back to the Government, from whence they emanated, without further investigation or appeal. And that no title not confirmed by that board, shall be considered valid; but void and null, to all intents and purposes—and all transfers made from such void or defective title, shall be considered and treated as a criminal offence.

And that the conduct of Empresario's be investigated by said board, in strict conformity with their contracts and the laws on that subject, and their claims and pretensions to lands, investigated and their titles disposed of as those of other citizens. And that the commissioners be bound to keep a register of all claims presented to them for investigation, and show on said register the disposition made of such claim—and that they shall remain in office until the Empresario contracts expire, and all the titles investigated—with permission to adjourn from time to time, and hold their office where circumstances and convenience may warrant. And that they appoint a Secretary, capable of making correct translations of the Castillian and English languages—and that the board be authorised to make such charges for their investigation of titles as the circumstances will warrant; and that they shall have the right and power to order to be delivered over to them, all original deeds and records which may be within their several Departments, pertaining to land originally deeded by the Government. And that such commissioners shall be citizens of good moral character, chosen popularly by the people; that they shall be disconnected from land speculation, & sworn to discharge their duties, faithfully in conformity with the laws and decrees of the Government, on those subjects, with all of which they shall be furnished. That the Political Chief of each Department, shall give at least three months notice of such election, which shall be held at the site of each Jurisdiction only, and kept open four hours in each day for six days, and then closed and conducted in the ordinary manner.

Seeing myself the importance and necessity, for the adoption of some such course, speaking confidently, so far as my own Department is involved, believing that it would not only add stability and confidence, but allay party spirit, and be productive of much good, to all parties interested, induces me the more earnestly to urge your Excellency to press this matter before the honorable Congress, in order that it receive that speedy and prompt attention, which the importance of the subject requires. It is confidently hoped, that your Excellency, and the honorable Congress, will make such a disposition of the subject, as to your Excellency, and that honorable body may deem the best calculated to promote the general good.

With sentiments of the highest respect and consideration, I subscribe myself, your obedient servant. *God and Liberty.*

HENRY SMITH.

San Felipe de Austin, February 2d, 1835.

His Excellency, the Governor of the State of Coahuila & Texas.

Supreme Government of the free State of Coahuila & Texas. The Governor of the state Coahuila and Texas, to all its inhabitants Know Ye, that the Congress of the same State has decreed as follows.

ART. 1st. The Ayuntamientos of those towns which of themselves or their jurisdiction have not more than five thousand souls shall be composed of one Alcalde, who shall be the President, two Regidors and one Procurador. In those which pass this number whatever their population may be, shall have two Regidors more, observing for their election and periodical renovation the provisions of the constitution and the law regulating the Government of the towns.

[Article 98th of said law is hereby repealed]

ART. 2nd. The Alcaldes shall exercise exclusively the office of conciliators, and shall likewise have the attributes which as political authorities the law No. 37 gives them

ART. 3d. In those towns which according to the constitution and laws ought to have an Ayuntamiento, although they may not contain a thousand souls, & in those which have from this number up to five thousand, there shall be one judge of the first instance, in those which have from five to ten thousand there shall be appointed two, in those which have over ten thousand, whatever their population may be there shall be appointed three except San Buenaventura, in which there shall be appointed two judges of the first instance, although it does not contain five thousand souls

ART. 4 The attributes of these judges shall be the same which the law regulating the administration of justice [No 39] and other similar laws on that subject heretofore committed to the Alcaldes as well in verbal demands as in written pleas, and shall receive in civil cases alone the fees which the laws provide

ART. 5 These functionaries shall use as a badge of office a cane with black tassels, and when they concur in acts of public solemnity, they shall be stationed in the Ayuntamiento next after the Alcalde. Their appointment shall be made in the manner provided for in the following articles

ART. 6th On the second Sunday of October the Ayuntamiento's having met, shall form a list of four individuals for each judge, which they ought to have in their town according to the basis laid down in the third articles which list they shall transmit by the next mail to the respective chief of partido.

ART. 7th. The chiefs of partido can vary the numerical order of the persons comprehended in these lists, and those placed by him at the head of the list shall be considered as appointed judge or judges.

ART. 8. The said Chief shall remit to the respective Ayuntamiento's, the list which they had formed, authenticated with his signature, and they shall immediately post up a copy of the same on the door of the Court-house, the original remaining in the Archives.—

ART. 9. The President of the Ayuntamiento, shall officially communicate their appointment to the citizens who may have received it, to the end that they may present themselves on the first day of January following, to take possession of their office, and take the oath prescribed in the 22d article of the Constitution, which act cannot be suspended except it is when those appointed shall be physically prevented from attending, they having the right afterwards of showing the causes, which they believe will excuse them from serving.

ART. 10. Those appointed shall be removed every year, and can be re-appointed, but are not compelled to serve unless they have had two years of rest from these and all other burthensome offices.

ART. 11. If any of these Judges should die, or should have any legal impediment, or from any motive whatever, should vacate his office, he who stands next in order on the respective list shall be substituted in his stead, of which notice must be given to him by the President of the Ayuntamiento.

ART. 12. These Judges cannot neglect the exercise of their functions on account of their own private business, nor for the same cause go out of the town in which they reside, except by leave of absence from the Political Chief, who can grant such leave or the petition of the party interested, who can grant such leave for a term not exceeding three months in the whole year.

ART. 13. These offices shall be accepted in preference to Municipal trusts, and the same qualifications shall be required for the one as the other.

ART. 14. The Ayuntamiento's in three days from the receipt of this law, shall from the lists spoken of in the 6th article, which they shall remit to their respective Political Chief's, and those acting in conformity with the disposition of the 7th article, shall return them with all possible brevity, & the President's of the Ayuntamiento's and these corporations themselves shall proceed by continued and successive acts, until they have placed the persons appointed in possession of their offices.

ART. 15. For this time alone, the Judges in the first instance can be chosen from among the individuals spoken of in the anterior article—or from among those composing the present Ayuntamiento's.

ART. 16. Speaks of the manner in which the Ayuntamientos' are to be reduced to the standard spoken of in article 1st.

ART. 17. Provides that in large towns, where heretofore two Ayuntamiento's existed, that they shall be consolidated and form it one.

ART. 18. Provides the manner in which the preceding article shall be carried into execution.

ART. 19. Provides the manner in which the Judges in the first instance are to be appointed in such towns.

ART. 20. As soon as the Judges of the first instance shall be established in their offices, the respective Alcaldes shall pass to them all judicial business, which may be pending before them.

Therefore, I order it to be printed, published, and circulated, & that due compliance be given to it.—Given in the City of Monclova, on the 4th day of March, 1834.

FRANCISCO VIDAURRI AND VILLASENOR.

HOSE MIGUEL FALCON, *Secretary.*

The above law, I transcribe to you from the translation given to it here, and I transmit it to you, for your information, and correspondency effects. *God and Liberty.*

HENRY SMITH.

San Felipe de Austin, Feb. 1835.

S. Dinsmore, Presiding Judge, Columbia.

THE REPUBLICAN

BRAZORIA, MARCH 28, 1835

To the exclusion of several articles prepared for this day's paper, we lay before our readers, the petition of Col Benjamin R. Milam, together with the remarks of the Political Chief of this Department, upon the same. The subject matter of the petition, is one of deep importance to every land holder in Texas, and as such, we lay it before our readers, and invite their attention to its contents. Advocating the interests of the large body of the people, without any particular devotion to any set of men, we should like to see the people themselves, take more interest in matters, in which they are generally and individually concerned We conclude by wishing Col. Milam success in his truly honorable project.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Balletin.

LETTER LII.

WASHINGTON, Feb 7, 1835.

The French subject is up again, and it assumes a serious aspect Men's minds are more wrought up as the time approaches when, in the common course of things, we must hear the result of the reception of the President's message in Paris—an event of which intelligence is awaited with great anxiety I have intimated before what I supposed—and what I conceive the large majority of tolerably informed persons suppose here—would be that result It looks more and more like it The London letter writers anticipate such an issue The private advices received here, as I understand universally look the same way. The Intelligencer of to day publishes a specimen, to this effect, that while the fate of the negotiation is quite doubtful at the best, the reception of *any thing like a treat* will inevitably "kick over"—to use a homely saying of the Cape Cod men—"the whole kettle of fish" This, I say is a specimen of all the private advices now received from our ministers to the same effect. The President sent into the house this morning a special communication, supposed to be instigated by this arrival, as possibly in answer to an application made by the House some weeks since, on the suggestion of John Quincy Adams, for the publication of the correspondence, so far as it might be deemed consistent with the public interest This communication suggested the idea that nothing thus far had been gained by delay, and, however unreasonable, it happened so to chime in with the chafed patriotism of the fiery spirits as to operate on the House like a watchman's rattle and cry of fire on the denizens of a house in a flame or in imminent danger of one at the best It "*sprung*" a debate forthwith, and there was

"hurrying to and fro,
And *talking* in hot haste.

Mr. Adams was warm on the subject The blood of his father ran in his veins and he gave vent to its impulse He found fault with the Committee of Foreign Relations for its neglect of this great subject, and wished to have them (or to have a special committee) take his message and report upon it, and upon the whole subject, at a stated and early day The discussion was carried on with spirit by Cramer, Evans, Everett, Patton, Lytle, Col Johnson, and various others, but resulted in nothing more than the reference of the whole matter to the committee, without qualification I don't see that any thing else could be expected What is proper to be done now is simply—as it has been agreed upon by the Senate explicitly, and practically by the House—nothing—a very simple and intelligible course of conduct. We must wait, that is for the action of the French; and what will be then proper to be said or done must in the nature of things be determined, and can only be when that crisis occurs. Meanwhile I see no want of a just and generous American feeling in regard to the whole subject As Mr. Everett remarked, there is a disposition to depend on the honor of the French government as long as possible. Of the sincere exertions of the King in our behalf no distruct ought to be cherished, even in thought. If, however, the payment shall be refused—if especially it shall be refused in such a manner as to add to the aggravation of the delay of justice by positive aggression—by aggressive measures (as has been intimated) *against our squadron in the Mediterranean*—why then will be time enough to act as that crisis shall demand us all. For himself he could not doubt the result. The officers, and the men, of that little squadron, small as it is, would need, in such a case, no "instructions" from a committee as to their duty. They would repel an aggression to the last drop of the blood of every man of them. And the country would do the same. This Congress, and this country, both, would unite as one man in defence of the great interest and sacred honor of the nation. But he repeated, he would anticipate no such necessity. He would anticipate nothing. And so it stands. I will add, as an illustration of the feeling here, that at the President's leave on Thursday evening a rumor was started that intelligence had arrived from Baltimore of the *reception of the Message in Paris*; and that it had produced a most tremendous sensation there, and had been circulated with prodigious rapidity in every direction over the country. It turns out untrue thus far, but whether it was one of those cases where "coming events cast their shadows before," you can decide as easily as I. I hope not, in God's name. Of calamities now, a war with France would be, as Calhoun said, the worst It would be almost worse than all other rs put together. But we must go ahead for ought I can see. Whether the President has made the necessity—or the probability of it; if it ever was a question, will cease to be one.

I have only time to say of the Senate that, after a long session, they have passed the Post-Office bill unanimously The details of the organization, I will communicate without unnecessary delay but must be content now to remark that it is a good bill. The most important feature perhaps is the separation of the accounting department from the rest, and its appropriation to a coordinate commissioner, of equal rank with the Postmaster General.

Correspondence of the N O Bulletin

LETTER LI

Washington, Feb. 6, 1835

The house have been all day on private bills, of no general interest The Senate have been continuing the discussion of the Post-Office bill. When it is settled I will give you the organization as it stands. There is a general determination now manifested to have it settled some how or other Mr Grundy wanted to press an amendment to appropriate money generally for the payment of the debts of the department There was most decided opposition to it of course There is no propriety in it, as things now stand. When they are rectified, there will be time to pay the old debt and whenever that is done there must be a searching and laborious discrimination of the just from the fraudulent and false The organization is the first thing—the *sine qua non* and the second is an exhibition of the debts, and of the money wanted of the department You know there has been a monstrous discrepancy in the accounts heretofore given of the delinquency of the department This requisition you see will compel a true expose, as a requisite to the payment of the debts.

There is one good thing about Grundy, and that is his good humour He gets a good many hard rubs, and bears them well There was some small skirmishing of the sort to day among hearers work Mr. Southard had expressed himself strongly on the return which was indispensible to justify the payment of the debts by the government Nothing in the way of removal, he said, would satisfy him Grundy harped upon this, 'no, sir,' he said, 'if the postmaster general himself were turned out with all his clerks, it would not satisfy him Sir, if the President of the United States should turn himself out, it would not do for him Indeed, sir, there would be a reason for it, for the gentleman who usually occupies your chair sir, (King in the chair) would be turned in' Southard was very sharp in his rejoinder, on the unlucky predicament of some people who were less decided in their political preferences just about this time—so much so as not to dare to express themselves to their most intimate friends There was meaning in this, you perceive. Judge White looked droll By the way it is understood that a White paper is to be set up here forthwith This is an important movement. It shews—what I have told you—that

'Their are in blood
Steept in so far,'

that there is not only no backing out, but no disposition to do so—a determination on the contrary, to nail the flag to the mast.

The President gave a levee last night. There was a prodigious rush O. B Brown was there and hung around the old Roman, like a shadow. The inference is, that he was kicked out (as Grundy admitted today) because the Public demanded it, not as the personal wish of the president. You will notice Judge Porter's further remarks on the charge of the president against your senators. They were highly spirited and gratifying to his friends universally.

A most eminent and well attested nostrum.—A Philadelphia paper contains about four columns of matter touching the sovereign virtues of some nostrum for the cure of consumption, we believe it is: though as to this, we find it impossible to be particular, as we

haven't had time to read through the *pr ces verbal*—and it is quite possible, therefore, that it may be a remedy for the rickets, or a specific against night-mare. We were struck, however, not only by the completeness of the cure, but by the singular aptitude of the names appended to the advertisement. *Dr. Slaughter* is the inventor of this excellent medicine, and he assures us that he is a "regular bred Physician." We hope there is nothing in a name, in his instance, though we think almost any other would smell as sweet.' Mrs (or Miss) Mary *Rubicon* having certified to the efficacy of the medicine has, *however*, done away with a great deal of our prejudice. Still we must say, that another certificate from Capt *Andrew Butcher* who "had the honor to command a troop of horse under Napoleon," and who was miraculously cured of a consumption by Dr. Slaughter's nostrum, staggered us again, and Mr *Coffee* winds up (a consummation that his family is famous for,) by certifying to a most marvelous cure upon his daughter! Not withstanding this ominous array of certificates, it is quite possible that Dr. Slaughter's specific bears the name of its inventor, and may work wonders, in spite its unlucky associations.

PROPOSAL.

Repeated applications having been made at this office for copies of the Federal and State Constitutions, and various Statutes of the State, including all the Colonization Laws that time after time have been printed by the different previous proprietors of this establishment, the subscriber and proprietor is now making arrangements to procure all of said laws of the State applicable to this Colony, and to have the same translated by a translator whose capacity shall be admitted, and to publish the same after the arrangement of several members of the bar; with an Index and marginal notes. The subscriber is well satisfied of the general utility of such a compilation, he therefore intends to spare no pains or expense in its accomplishment. If he receives that support that will justify the publication the work will be offered to the public as soon as it can be prepared, at THREE DOLLARS for each copy, to be paid on the delivery of the Book. That no more than the number subscribed for will be printed, the subscription list is now offered to which all disposed to encourage the work can be subscribed fore the same is closed.

F. C. GRAY.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

M. W. SMITH.

j17-21

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James J. Ross, will make immediate payment to the undersigned, and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

OLIVER JONES, Adm'r.

San Felipe, Jan. 24, 1835.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly executed with despatch at this Office.

Curators Sale.

BY order of the primary Judge of the Jurisdiction of Columbia, will be sold to the highest bidder on a credit of six months, the purchasers giving bond with approved security. The following real estate belonging to the succession of D. W. Anthony: The one quarter of a league of land lying on the San Bernardo, in the vicinity of Robert Hodge.—One block of Lots, No. 41, and an out Lot, No. 48, in the town of Brazoria. Sale to take place in the town of Brazoria, on the 25th day of April next.

T. F. L. PARROTT, CURATOR.

Brazoria, 23d March, 1835. 30—4w.

Notice.

THE Ayuntamiento have commissioned Stephen Richardson Esq. and Capt. Alex.' Russell to take the Censos and make an ascessment of the texable property—within the jurisdiction of Columbia.

A. BRIGHAM, President.

Columbia, March 3d, 1835 3t.

Attorney at Law.

I. N. MORELAND will attend to any business entrusted to him—his office is in Liberty, on the Trinity river.

Reference—W. H. Sledge, Jno. Chaffin, } Columbia.
J. S. D. Byrom, Brazoria,
P. C. Jack, Mosely Baker, } San Felipe,

m21 29

DISSOLUTION.

THE compartnership heretofore existing in the name and style of A C & R Mills is by mutual consent, this day dissolved, except in liquidation, those having claims against them will close present them for payment and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, or satisfactory arrangements—otherwise indulgence will not be given.

A. G. Mills,
R. Mills.

N. B. The business will in future be conducted by Robert Mills and David G Mills in the name & style of Robert Mills and Comp and their goods will be sold at reasonable prices for cash or on the usual credit, to punctual customers.

Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned for the estate of Jesse Thompson dec'd. all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims agains the same must present the same within twelve months or they will be barred.

HIRAM M. THOMPSON,

San Eclipe, Dec 20 20 Curator.

ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE—A large assortment of ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, a LASTING CURE FOR THE LIVER AND AGUE.

d20-18-3t EDMUND ANDREWS.

To the Public.

THE object of this is to contradict any report that may have gone forth calculated to injure the feelings or standing of any person in regard to a sum of money which I supposed to have been lost at the tavern of Robert Clokey, in Velasco. The money was in my pocket book enveloped in a letter, where I had put it, but forgetting that I had done so, I supposed it to be lost: I regret exceedingly that suspicion rested for one moment on any person, and am proud to have it in my power to say that they were utterly unfounded.

U. J. BULLOCK.

THE subscriber has just received a fresh supply of groceries, consisting of Cognac brandy, Madeira Wine Sugar, Coffee, Tea, &c. &c.—And a large assortment of Hats, Boots, Shoes, and ready made clothing, which he offers chiep by whole sale.—

EDMUND ANDREWS

Brazoria, March 6th 1835.

Administrators notice

LL persons indebted to the estate of James Turner, deceased re requested to come forward and settle the same; and all those having claims against said estate, will present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred: as I am desirous of settling the same at the next session of the court.

j24-22 ISAAC TINSLEY, Adm'r

SWAIMS PANACEA

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE—A supply of SWAIMS PANACEA.—

EDMUND ANDREWS.

Brazoria, March 6th, 1835.

CAUTION.

The public are informed that no person is authorised to settle any demands due me or to transact any business for me, without my written power of attorney—.

JOSEPH URBAN.

San Felipe de Austin, March 10th, 1835.3t.

Agreeable to a resolution passed at the last meeting of the board of medical censors for this jurisdiction, held in Brazoria on the 24th ult.; it was ordered that the following resolution be republished in the "Texas Republican for one month; viz:

Resolved, That the applicant for Licence, shall have received from some public School, Society, College or University, legally authorised, a degree or Bachelor or Doctor of Medicince or Surgery, or a Diploma or other certificate evidencing his capacity to practice Medicine, Surgery, &c. &. &c. When such degree, diploma, or certificate has not been obtained, the candidate for license shall submit to a satisfactory examination before the Board, and present and read a Medical essay and publicly defend it.

By order of the Board,

T. F. L. PARROTT.

Brazoria, March 14th, 1835.

Velasco Hotel.

R. CLOKEY having taken the house formerly occupied by Mr. Brown, is now prepared to accommodate those who may favor him with their custom.

Notice.

THE undersigned gives this public notice that he has been appointed Agent for the different Insurance Companies in the city of New-Orleans; and whereas, in order the insurers may be the more fully satisfied of the fairness of all losses that may hereafter happen here or on the adjacent coast, certificates of the Agent will be required before any loss will be paid. 5-1 EDMUND ANDREWS.

For Rent.

THE estate late property of Edward Robertson deceased, will be leased for the term of one year. It is situated 3-4 of mile from town, and consists of about one hundred and twenty acres of land, twenty of which is cleared and under fence, a good house kitchen &.—Terms made known on application to

EDMUMD ANDREWS.

Brazoria, March 7th 1835,

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and make settlement with Alex. Russell—and those having claims against him are requested to present them to said Russell for payment. d6-e C. B. RAINES.

CAUTION.

I CAUTION all persons against trading for a note of hand given by me to Thomas Chambers, about November 1832, for the sum of three hundred dollars; for I am determined not to pay said note until said Chambers gives me the consideration for which the note was given—as yet I have not received any value for said note.

FRANCIS SMITH.

Mar. 7, 1835. 27—tf.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of John Austin, dec'd. will present them to the undersigned for settlement; and all those indebted to said estate, will make payment to him and no other

j19-3 T. F. L. PARROTT.

School Books, &c.

FOR SALE.—An extensive assortment of the most approved school and other books, stationary, &c. will be kept for the supply of teachers and others, by J. A. Prest, professor of the English, French and Italian languages.

School-house, Brazoria, Jan 1-20

P. S. J. A. P. is agent for the New York Sporing Magazine, Moore's Philadelphia Price Current. tny periodica of the U. S. will be procured for subscribers.

School.

THE inhabitants are respectfully notified that at the request of several individuals the subscriber, (late principal of the Harrisburg Lancasterian public school in Pennsylvania) has commenced teaching the branches of a common English education, which establishment may be rendered permanent if adequate encouragement be afforded by the public.

J. A. PREST,

Professor of the English, French and Italian laguages.

POETRY.

NOBODY IS MISSED.

The world is gay and far to us,
And now we journey on,
And still 'tis sad to think 'twill be
The same when we are gone.
Some few, perchance, may mourn [for us,

But soon the transient gloom
Like shadows of the summer cloud,
Shall leave our narrow tomb.

For men are like the waves that roll
Along the mighty deep,
That lift their crests a white and [frown,

And then are lull'd to sleep;
While other billows swelling come,
Amid the foam and spray,
And, as we view their furrowy track
Sink down, and—where are they?

And ever thus the waves shall roll,
Like those but now gone past,
The offspring of the depths beneath,
The children of the blast.
And ever thus shall men arise,
And be like those that be,
And man no more be miss'd on land,
Than wave upon the sea.

WHY DON'T THE MEN PROPOSE?

BY T. H. BAYLEY.

Why don't the men propose, mama?
Why don't the men propose?
Each seems coming to the point,
And then away he goes!
It is no fault of your's, mama,
That every body knows;
You *fête* the finest men in town,
Yet, oh! they won't propose!

I'm sure I've done my best, mama,
To make a proper match;
For coronets and eldest sons
I'm ever on the watch;
I've hopes when some *distingué* beau
A glance upon me throws:
But though he'll dance, and smile, and [flirt,

Alas! he won't propose!

I've tried to win by languishing
And dressing like a blue;
I've brought big books, and talk'd of [them

As *if* I'd read them through!
With her cropp'd like a man I've felt
The heads of all the beaux;
But Spurzheim could not touch their [*hearts*,

And oh! they wont propose!

I threw aside the books and thought
That ignorance was bliss;
I felt convinced that men preferred
A simple sort of Miss;
And so I lisp'd out naught beyond
Plain "yeses" or plain "noes,"
And wore a sweet unmeaning smile:
Yet, oh, they won't propose!

Last night, at Lady Ramble's rout,
I heard Sir Harry Gale
Exclaim, "Now I *propose* again:"
I started, turning pale;
I really thought my time was come,
I blush'd like any rose;
But oh! I found 'twas only at
Ecarté he'd *propose!*

And what is to be done, mama?
Oh, what is to be done?
I really have no time to lose,
For I am thirty-one:
At balls I am to often left
Where spinsters sit in rows;
Why dont the man propose, mama?
Why won't the men propose?

HOME.

I've roved through many a weary round
I've wander'd east west;
Pleasure in every clime I've found,
But sought in vain for rest.
While glory sighs for other spheres,
I feel that one's too wide,
And think the home that love endears
Is worth the world beside.

CHILDHOOD.—A child is your true philosopher: he sees things as they are, and detects, at a glance, a thousand points of ridicule and absurdity in what commands the veneration of his grandfathers. How short is childhood. In a very few years he has ceased to laugh—because, through the film that has gathered upon his eyes, he sees no more any *thing that is laughable*. Little things appear great if they are spied through the perspective of pomp; folly is wisdom if his bells be silver; and prophets are kings if their robes be but trimmed with ermine.—*Picturesque Annual*, 1832.

WATER OR BEER.—When Dr. Franklin was a journeyman printer in London, he boarded himself, and drank nothing but water, which got him the name of the American Aquatic, from his fellow workmen, who drank large quantities of beer.—Franklin carried up and down stairs a form of types in each hand, with ease, while the others found it laborious to carry up one, with both their hands.—But mentioning printers, remarkable for their capacity, [Franklin being an uncommonly quick compositor,] reminds us of William Duane, though not literally an "American Acquatic," who arrived in this country about forty years ago, and was said at the time to be able to set, or compose, as much as any two men in that office; and as well to write as the Editor himself. It was also stated, that he could report the language of ordinary speakers with a much accuracy in words at length as short writers by the art of stenography. Of the credibility of these accounts, the American public has had long an ample proof. His son, William, being brought up to writing and editing as well as printing, we now find named at the head of United States Treasury Department, without any doubt of his fitness for the office.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

PROSPECTUS

FOR PUBLISHING A PAPER UNDER THE TITLE OF

THE TELEGRAPH AND TEXAS PLANTER.

THE undersigned propose to publish in the town of SAN FELIPE DE AUSTIN, a paper under the above title, the columns of which shall be devoted to the diffusion of political and other useful knowledge.

That this is the most eligible location for such an establishment, is evident, from the fact that it is the point where the communications from the interior are earliest received; and being a central place, papers may be distributed with facility to all parts of the country.

The Telegraph will be a tool to no party; but will fearlessly expose crime and political error wherever met with.—Its columns will be open to all; but the editors will reserve to themselves the right of rejecting such communications as they may deem unworthy or improper to be inserted.

The Telegraph will ever be ready to advocate such principles and measures as have a tendency to promote union between Texas and the Mexican Confederation, as well as to oppose every thing tending to dissolve or weaken the connexion between them.

The papers from the interior will be received, and every thing of importance to Texas will be immediately translated and inserted in this paper. Thus it will be rendered the most speedy vehicle for conveying to the people the information most important to their interests. No pains will be spared to make this paper interesting to all classes of readers.

By pursuing this course, the editors hope to render the people of Texas a service so important, as to secure a liberal patronage

JOSEPH BAKER,
GAIL BORDEN, JR.
JOHN P. BORDEN.

CONDITIONS.

The Telegraph will be printed every week, on a sheet larger than any hitherto published in Texas, at $5 per annum in advance, $6 at the expiration of six months, and $7 if not paid until the end of the year.

That the Telegraph may be more easily preserved in file, it will be printed in quarto form.

N. B. To facilitate the distribution of the papers, the proprietors will establish a Mail route from Columbia to Cole's settlement

Boarding School.

MISS TRASK respectfully announces to the public her intention of opening a Boarding School, for young ladies and misses, on the first of January, in Coles' Settlement:

Boarding per week,	$ 2
Tuition per quarter,	$6 to 10

For particulars, those interested are referred to
John P. Coles, Coles' Settlement,
Asa Hoxey, " "
Dr. J. B. Miller, San Felipe,
James F. Perry, Brazoria,
W. C. White, Columbia.

Coles' Settlement, Dec. 2, 1834.-19tf

Wanted.

A Gardener, also, a man to split several thousand rails—enquire at the printing office.
d27-19tf

NOTICE.

NO person is authorised to make any contracts by which the subscriber may be in any way responsible.
j24-22 JARED E. GROCE.

Negroes, Land &c. for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale one thousand acres of land, being part of the league granted by the Mexican government to Chriesman, situated on the Brazos river adjoining Henry Jones. This is one of the first and best selections on the river and with the exception of about 700 acres previously sold the purchaser has the privilege of making his choice and locating the quantity offered on any part of the balance of the league which has a great proportion of peach and cane on it.

I will also sell three or four negroes and about one hundred head of cattle of which there are about six yoke of work oxen. The land will be sold in tracts to suit purchasers.

ENOCH JONES.

San Felipe, February 7, 1835.

Wanted.

A first rate Sawyer and two good Carpenters, to work at the steam mills at Harrisburg.
j31-23 M. W. SMITH, Pres't. H. S. M. C

New Goods

MANSON & BAILEY have Just received per schr Brazoria a fresh supply of winter and spring clothing, shoes, boots, and hats and dry goods, among which are—

Shirts, collars, and stocks,
Blue black and brown dress coats,
Blue, black and brown frock coats,
Green, drab, brown & black merino frock coats,
Dark & light drab petersham surtouts & Hunting coats Lion-skin do.
Superior brown, blue & drab cloaks,
Marseilles, valencia, black silk, Bombazine and black silk velvet vest's,
Blue, black brown & drab pantaloons,
Ladies kid, lasting prunello and morrocco shoes,
Gentlemens pumps, shoes and brogans,
Dark and light fancy prints, and calicoes,
Fancy ainted French muslins,
Plain bleached book muslin, mull, Jaconette and cambric do.

Brown and bleached shirtings & sheetings, Irish sheetings Irish Linens, some very superior plaids, checks, Linsey cotton flannels, grass & brown Linens, and a great variety of Fancy hdkfs and shawls, black & white hose & half hose, merinoes & velvits assorted collors spool cotten, ribbons, pins, and nedles and tapes, thimbles, scissors, pencils, coloured sewings & Linen threads, polished writing paper, quills, wafers memorandus books, superior dirk & pen knives, silver & steel spectacles, Razors, and straps, shaving brushes & boxes, brass & Iron butts & door hinges knives & forks, cloth, hair hat & shoe brushes, tooth brushes, pocket books, gun locks & flints &c &c &c. all of which they will sell at very reduced prices for cash.

BRAZORIA FEBRUARY 7 1834.

Notice.

DURING my absence from Brazoria Hosea H. League and A. C. Ainesworth are my authorised agents and attorneys to transact all business for me. j31-23 M. W. SMITH.

To lease or for sale.

THE estate called Bolivar, 1500 acres of first rate peach and cane land, 60 acres cleared; a frame dwelling house and out buildings. The lessee could have a part of the land by purchase.

Also for sale, a league of first rate land on the La Bahia road, near Coles' settlement, known as league No. 4, south of the Yeagua. Mr. Christmen. surveyor, who resides on the second league from it, on the same road, will shew the land to any person wishing to view it. Apply to the subscriber at Bolivar.

j24-22 HENRY AUSTIN.

TERMS:—

THE REPUBLICAN IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

F. C. GRAY,

And will be printed for subscribers every Saturday at $5 per annum, if paid at the end of six months, or $7, if not paid until the expiration of the year.

No discontinuance will be allowed except at the end of the year, and not then until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements of eight lines or under $1 for the first insertion, and half that price for each continuance—longer ones in proportion—No advertisement will be withdrawn until paid for, but will be continued at the expense of the advertiser.

☞ All communications of a personal nature will be charged for the same as advertisements.